The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,481 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRUNSWICK GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1900	E. Stewart	17th July
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3887	800	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3008	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ... and NAPLES.

... all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 ... Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive

... heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, ... CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-

... ount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for

... ng or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE

...mers.	Tons.	H.P.	
...NGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
...RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
... BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

...ENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ...UGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, ... Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT ...ALLY REDUCED RATES.

...opean Servants and Native Ayahs are charged ...0 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In ... of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be ...ged.

...AM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

...amer	To sail
...AGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

...nd-books of Information and other Particulars ... Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
... House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,300	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	3330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3387	23rd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 9th, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,

LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 Per Share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 13th July, 1891, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th July, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કુંઃ

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal Engine of 550 indicated horse power.
High Pressure Cylinder 26" diameter.
Low Pressure Cylinder 46" diameter, 5 feet stroke, of W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz:—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.
2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double revitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do. do.
Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.
The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. pkts., per pkt.	1	6
	2 " " "	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		2	12
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt.		3	0
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb. pkt.		1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb. pkt.		1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt.	1	0
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt.	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb.		0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE CLUBS AND MILITARY MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Hand-picked Berries, in 7lb. Frazils, Rs. 7.

Roasted and ground in Bombay with greatest care and attention, Re. 1-2 per lb. tin.

English prepared Coffee in 1lb. tins, hermetically sealed, Re. 1-4.

French Coffee, a very judicious preparation per tin, Re. 1-1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by ... Tins and Bottles.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market,* and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of 100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	" 100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	" 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	" 100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
" " No. 2, "	3	4
" " No. 3, "	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" " Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs	a.
"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Yyears.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

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CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
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BRACKET CLOCKS.
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ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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WE can guarantee our Stock to be thoroughly useful and workmanlike, the Selection having been most kindly supervised by Experts in the Art.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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Nos. 1 and 3..................Rs. 25 and Rs. 31.
Darts for above, per dozen...Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-12. Slugs, per 1,000.........Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2.

AMMUNITION.

Comprising Gunpowder, Shot, Bullets, Wads, Cartridge Cases, Caps, and Cartridges of all descriptions always in store.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
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SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box 2 8

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ... per box 2 0

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.	No. 1—4½ inches long...		per box	3	0
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MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100 2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.
In aid of the Commemoration Fund
In Honour of BACHOOBAI and PEROJBAI,
Late of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy,
AN AMATEUR CONCERT
OF POPULAR GUJERATI SONGS.
IN PRAISE OF FEMALE PIETY AND VIRTUE.
Admission—Single Ticket, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets to admit 4 Persons, Rs. 5.
Tickets to be had at the Native General Library and the *Buttar Ankura* Press.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

JUST PUBLISHED,
STARLING'S
INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
Second Edition, corrected up to 15th June 1891.
Price Rs. 8.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

NOTICE.
In the matter of the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, who died at "Byramjee Hall," at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, on the 12th day of September 1890, and probate of whose last will and testament with a Codicil thereto, was granted on the 4th day of March, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay, to his Executors, RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, RUSTOMJEE JAMASJEE ASHBURNER and PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at No. 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 9th day of August, 1891, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th Day of July 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHUNGSALI KHETSEY DEWJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to GOSAMINI SHRI MAHALUXMI VAHUJEE, wife of SHRI BRIJRAIJEE MAHARAJ, also of the same place, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of freehold foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate and being on the West side of Trimbak Parshram Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1092 square yards, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 458 and 546, and new No. 13968, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2361 and 2362, and Street No. 104 at 132 and No. (1), bounded on the East by Trimbak Parshram Street, on the West by the ground of Khoja Ladak Hajee, on the north by the property of Camatee Ramjee Dowjee, and on the south by the said public passage, formerly and now in the possession of the said Khetsey Dewjee and his tenants. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 10th Day of July, 1891.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

New Consignment at Hand.
LAGARDE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, NEILGHERRIES, INDIA.

TWO ADJOINING ESTATES, "NORTHENHAY" (250 acres) and LEIGHWOOD (350 acres) on Northern Slopes of Neilgherries, 15 miles from Ootacamund, elevation 3,000 ft., rainfall 40 inches. Both Estates irrigated, and abundant supply of manure from Mysore road close by, heavy forest land, soil excellent, abundant supply of labour from Mysore; proposed extension of Mysore Railway to Goodaloor, 3 miles distant. Both Estates have pucka buildings, store, pulping house, Cooly Lines, and Cattle Sheds. Only one Bungalow, belonging to Northenhay for Superintendent, built on heights above, out of fever range. both Estates have been managed by one Superintendent, good site for Bungalow for "Leighwood" if required.

"Northenhay" consists of 70 acres coffee, 10 to 30 years old, average crop last 10 years 22 tons. Also 15 acres young coffee planted last year under shade, proposed to extend yearly; 230 head of cattle, turbine 20 horse power, capable of driving bone crusher and Saw Mill, besides working pulper.

"Leighwood" consists of 60 to 70 acres coffee, 7 to 27 years old, average crop last 10 years 17 tons; also 70 acres young coffee under shade, planted '88 and, '89 and about 200 acres more good land suitable for tea which grows well in Auchterlony Valley, 10 miles distant, and about same elevation; herd of about 200 cattle, water wheel for working pulper.

Apply for particulars to
A. N. GROVES MULLANOOR,
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Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.
THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS, SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.
Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5½.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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CAPITAL CALLED-UP	£ 250,000
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LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
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YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN, Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At rates to be le rnt on application.
Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP	£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 150,000

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I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN, Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL............£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.
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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO. CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,
Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

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Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

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Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

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We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

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ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.
An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

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JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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Braggi's
OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS
ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.
Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared sole ly from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

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(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premium for 1882 ... [illegible]
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to } £3,473,114 5
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £6,161,508 13
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABD. 1834.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
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ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
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Apply to
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GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „ 3,0[illegible]
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „ 7,500[illegible]
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... £ 3,000,000
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The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum..................Rs. 12
Half-yearly..................„ 6
Quarterly..................„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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[illegible]

Third Crim[illegible]
Amateur [illegible] in aid of Tower Fund, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.
Musici[illegible] Cricket Club *vs.* St. Patrick's Club, 2 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Elphinstone College Ordnance Cricket Club.
Gymkhana 1st XI. *vs.* next XXII. 1-45 p.m.
Sorosis meets at 4 p.m.
The Gun Club meets, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Vulcan (s) and Inchmarlo (s), Cardiff; Imaum (s), Marseilles; Purulia (s), Busreh; Colaba (s), Rangoon, and Mobile (s), Karachi.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Po (s), Genoa, &c.; La Seyne (s) Assam (s), Aden.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ravenshoe left the dock on Thursday and the s. s. La Seyne yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imaum and Colaba entered and the s. s. Po left the dock yesterday.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. "Swordsman" left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday.

Theosophical Lecture.—"Theosophy in its practical application to daily life" is the subject-matter for reading in to-morrow's meeting of the Theosophical Society, at 5-30 p.m.

Rovers' Football Club.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage at 5-30 this evening. Sides will be picked on the ground. All members are requested to attend.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,879, the daily average being 162. The total of new patients was 808.

The Address to Mr. Reuben.—We are desired to state that Mr. Ezra Reuben, B.A., LL.B., district pleader, Thana, declined to receive the address which was submitted to him by the Subodha Prakash Samaj.

[illegible]ed Burglary.—Ramyal Shewgoolam, residing [illegible] Road, has made a report to the police that [illegible] was broken into on the night of Thursday [illegible] gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 80 [illegible] from a box.

[illegible] Meeting at Dadur.—A general meeting of [illegible]ioners of Salvagao Church will be held [illegible] 10 a.m. at the Corridor for the purpose [illegible] administrators, wardens, treasurers, [illegible], for the better management of the parish [illegible].

[illegible] from Drowning.—A Hindu woman named [illegible] whilst drawing water from a well near her [illegible] Girgaum yesterday morning, accidentally fell [illegible]ll. A man named Bhickaji, who saw her [illegible] well, pluckily jumped in and saved the [illegible] depth of the well was nineteen feet and [illegible]ut nine feet of water.

[illegible]-wife Murder at Cammatipura.—At the [illegible] Police Court yesterday afternoon Acting Superintendent Dillon brought up on remand Mahadu Maloo before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with the murder of his wife, Posanibai, aged 16 years, on the 24th ultimo. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His worship, after recording the evidence of Achapa Ashna, father of the deceased, Posanibai, which was similar to that given by him before the coroner at the inquest, adjourned the case until the 15th inst.

Fatal Fall over a Window.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Choonilal Bhugvandass, a Hindu lad aged 9 years, living with his father at Jugjeevan Keeka Street. On Thursday afternoon the deceased's father left the child playing in the room with a monkey, and he himself went to sleep in the next room. The boy had apparently been playing near a window, over which he fell to the road below, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Cheena Ragowji, of the firm of Mulji Khatow, and Jewram Morarji, of the firm of Monhonjee Dewjee, were charged yesterday before Mr. Hamilton with giving a false declaration of goods with the view of defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. G. H. Hubbard, of the Company, prosecuted, and Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the defence. The goods were tendered for despatch to Hyderabad last month. Mr. Nusserwanji pleaded that the accused had no intention of cheating the company, and that, in accordance with the terms of the Railway Act, they had already to pay for their mistake twice the fare of the highest class of goods. His worship convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 15 each.

Theft from an Ice Factory.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector George, A. Division, charged Bhicka Krishnaji with the theft of eight *pailis* of salt valued at Rs. 4. John Viegas, an engineer in an ice factory at Mody Bay, appeared as complainant and deposed to the salt being stolen from the store-room of the factory and sold by the accused to a Marwaree close by, who denied at first having received it. The prisoner confessed to taking the key out of complainant's drawer and breaking in upon the store of salt that had been bought at the beginning of the month, but was not used. The magistrate convicted the accused of the offence and passed a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Chapel for the Catholic Lepers.—The Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, S. J., Administrator Apostolic, has issued an appeal which, we trust, will meet with a liberal response from the Catholic community. In the Leper Asylum at Matoonga there are some twenty Catholics suffering from the most distressing of all human maladies, and they have made a very earnest request to be provided with a small chapel in which they may assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass and such other services as the priest who ministers to their spiritual wants may desire to hold. Plans for a suitable building have been drawn up in the office of the Municipal Engineer, and as soon as the required sum—a little over Rs. 1,070—shall have been raised the work will be proceeded with under the direction of the municipal officers. The object is so obviously and eminently charitable that no words of ours are necessary to recommend the Administrator Apostolic's appeal, and we feel satisfied that in the course of a few weeks the necessary amount will be forthcoming.—*Catholic Examiner.*

Tramway Prizes.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes:—

			As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.				
Special Line Up			2	C102301
Special Line Down			1½	C507900
Rs. 10 Prizes.				
Yellow	Line	Down	2	C270276
Special	"	Up	"	C112700
Brown	"	"	"	C028901
Special	"	Down	1½	C507899
"	"	"	"	C497701
Green	"	Up	"	C369101
Special	"	Down	1	F709326
"	"	Up	"	E972801
"	"	"	"	E922157
Yellow	"	"	"	D937503
"	"	"	"	D921032
Brown	"	Down	"	D759001
Red	"	Up	"	C869400
Green	"	Down	½	C250801
Yellow	"	Up	"	C057866

The Jewish Rabbi.—The Beni-Israelite Culture Society in Bombay has forwarded the following address to the Revd. Dr. H. D. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire:—"Reverend Sir:—We, the undersigned members of the "Beni-Israel Culture Society," on our own behalf and on behalf of the Beni-Israel community in general, beg to express our extreme gratification and to offer our cordial and respectful congratulations on seeing that you have been found fit to be invested with the mantle of your father, the late venerable Dr. N. M. Adler, and have been elevated to the exalted office of the Spiritual Guide and Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire. Your sterling worth, your high intellectual attainments, your sincere piety, your devotion to the interests of the members of your community, and your able conduct of the office of Delegate Chief Rabbi for the last twelve years richly entitle you to this high distinction. You are the right man in the right place and an ornament to the office. May the Almighty God of Israel, Who has thus chosen you by the unanimous election and through your priestly family for His holy service, spare you long in health, vigour and happiness to perform the responsible and sacred functions of your office with zeal and efficiency and fully grant the threefold blessing which you have been charged to invoke upon the house of Israel. Such is the fervent prayer, &c.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma lays against the police commissioners and deputy commissioners of the province, the following complaint:—He finds that, with one or two exceptions, the reports which are sent to him are little better than compilations of totals, and that from the brevity with which many deputy commissioners comment on the police reports of their districts, as well as from the remarks made by several regarding the relations between the magistracy and the police, it is apparent that many of them fail to appreciate their position as heads of the police of their districts.

Probably (writes a Helsingfors correspondent), nowhere is the telephone brought into such general use as in Sweden. From Malmo to North Cape there is not a town or village without its exchange, and many towns, such as Gothenberg and Stockholm, are connected, allowing subscribers the free use of traffic at very moderate rates. Hitherto connections have cost about 4*l.* 10*s.* each. Henceforth, however, any one may be connected with the exchange for a fee of half a guinea once for all. The next step will be to keep an automatic register of every message, for which record a charge of a penny will be made. There are already some six or seven thousands subscribers in Stockholm. The trouble so common in London as to "contacts" and difficulties in "getting up" a man you want to talk to, is unknown in the Swedish capital. People have telephonic apparatus on their office desks; some have them placed beside their beds. A correspondent adds that he knows of a case in which a man, by means of his bedside apparatus, ordered a five-storey house.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MANECKJEE ASLAJEE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury continued the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee on the three charges of murder and two charges of abetting the commission of suicide by Buchoobai and Perozbai, which we mentioned in detail in a former issue. The court was crowded by a number of Parsees, as on the preceding days. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, defended the prisoner; while Mr. In[illegible]rity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga watched the case on behalf of the Parsee community. Six witnesses were examined yesterday, being some of those who had already been examined before the coroner. The first was Abdul Kadur Mahomed Hoosein Khan, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani's clerk, who from the balcony in the translators' department in the High Court saw the prisoner standing near two Parsee girls, one of whom, according to him, was holding the other at the breast to prevent her from falling from the top of the Tower on Saturday afternoon, the 25th April last. Witness stated that he ran down on seeing one of the girls fall; that he went to the tower compound, where he saw the bodies of the two girls; and that, as he was returning to his office, he stopped at the corner to look at the Tower, and that he again saw the prisoner leaning over the parapet-wall of the Tower, chewing pan-sooparee, and that the prisoner soon afterwards disappeared. Dosabhoy Framroz, assistant spinning master of the Swadeshi Mills, said that, while passing in Hornby Road, he saw something like a bundle falling down from the Tower, and that in about half a minute more he saw a man with a cap on his head stretch out his hands over the top of the parapet-wall of the Tower and push over and throw out what looked like a second bundle. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a hack-shigram driver, repeated the evidence he had given before the coroner to the effect that, on hearing sounds of two bodies falling from the Tower, he ran into the University compound and saw the bodies of the two Parsee girls lying on the ground. He stated further that, as he was examining the bodies to see if both the girls were dead, he saw behind him three Parsee children. He added what he had not stated either before the coroner or the Magistrate, that the three Parsee children examined in the case were the children he saw on the occasion. The children were called into court and identified by the witness. Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, and Dr. Ardesir Hormusjee Guzdur, who, in opposition to the opinion of Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, supported the theory of an attempted outrage on the deceased girls, were next examined. The former two examined the bodies of the girls on the ground-floor of the University library at the request of Superintendent McDermott, while the latter said he was present at the autopsy of the body of Perozbai without invitation from or permission of Dr. Sidney-Smith, who, however, offered no objection to his presence or that of Dr. Bharo[illegible]. The following is a detailed report of the proceedings:—

Abdul Cadur Mahomed Hoosein Khan, examined by Mr. Lang: I am a court clerk in the service of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. On the 25th of April last I saw two Parsee ladies on the top of the Tower above the clock. I saw them from the gallery of the translators' office. It is on the top story of the High Court building. It is on the south side of the High Court. The time was half past 3 p.m. I had gone into the gallery to adjust my watch with the Tower clock. I took out my watch, and it showed 3-35 p.m. I saw two girls, one holding the other at the chest; and whilst I was looking on, I saw one of the ladies who had been held at the chest falling down below in front of the clock. I then saw a Parsee there. He was standing behind the women, about four feet from them. I can identify the Parsee. He is the prisoner. I knew him before, having seen him in court before. As soon as she fell, I got frightened and went downstairs. I had to pass through the translators' office in going out. In fact that was the only way. All the clerks were sitting there. I did not mention the occurrence to anybody there out of fear. I walked away. I went downstairs towards the Tower. There I saw two Parsee women lying on the ground. There were a good many people there. I then went towards my office, which is in the National Bank building. I stood at the corner of the Bank and then looked up at the Tower. From that place I saw the prisoner again, but on another side, that is, the east side. I then went to my office. Two or four days afterwards I first mentioned the matter at the translators' office.

The Judge: Which was it, two or four days?

Witness: I don't remember.

The Judge: You must remember: you are an attorney's clerk.

Witness: I took no note. I did not think I would have to give evidence in the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I thought the matter was important, but I knew that, if I did mention it, I would be taken to the police and would be annoyed. I mentioned it in this way. They were talking of the matter in the translators' office, and they mentioned the name of Mussulmans as concerned in it. I then said what they mentioned was wrong, because I saw it all and knew all about it. They said, "If you know about the matter, mention it to us; if you don't, come along to Mr. McDermott." I only told them that there were no Mussulmans concerned in the matter. They said that the bodies were thrown over, and I said I did not see the bodies thrown over. They then said that I should go over with them to Mr. Craigie's office and make my statement there, and that, if I did not, they would make an affidavit. I said that, if Mr. Craigie or Mr. McDermott pressed me, I would say that I did not know anything about it. On being pressed further, I said the Bombay police were so competent that they would find out any crime.

When questions were asked you, you said you knew nothing about it?—No. I said so when they threatened to make an affidavit against me.

You would not answer any question?—Because I did not wish to be mixed up with the affair. In fact I felt sure the Bombay police would find out the murder.

But you said there had been no murder. You saw no murder committed?—I meant to say that the police would ascertain the cause of the deaths.

You heard people mention the names of Khojas?—Yes, in the translators' office I heard the names of Khojas mentioned. As I went up the Tower that day a sepoy told me that some Khojas were mentioned.

Now tell me why, if Khojas' names were mentioned, you did not say what you knew?—Because I knew I would have to go to the police as a witness. I only mentioned at the translators' office that the story they mentioned about Khojas was a false story.

What did you go to the translators' office for on the afternoon of the 25th April?—To make enquiries whether any documents were ready. It is a part of my duty to make enquiries regarding documents belonging to my office. I went for no special document. I made no enquiry because a board hung up in the office shows what documents are ready. I spoke that day to Manker, Furdoonjee, Aga, and two other Parsees in the translators' office. I don't know that Manker has stated on oath that he did not see me that day. I had no need to go into the gallery except to see the clock. It was necessary to pass by Manker's desk to go into the gallery. I had often been in the gallery before.

You looked up to see the clock. What time was it?—3-30 p.m.

Had it struck?—As the clock was chiming I went into the verandah.

You looked up and you saw the two women doing what?—I have already said.

Say it again?—They were holding each other by the chest and struggling.

Grasping?—Not grasping, but holding at the chest.

Were they inside the parapet wall?—Yes.

How long were they struggling?—Five or ten minutes.

And the Parsee, who was standing behind, was looking on?—Yes. One of the women stooped over and fell. What I think was that one wanted to fall over, and the other wanted to prevent her and was therefore holding her.

Did you see one of them getting over the parapet wall?—No. I did not see any one over the parapet-wall.

One was stooping and the other was holding her by the chest, and they were face to face. And then you rushed away from the translators' office very quickly?—Yes.

Why did you not mention it to anybody?—I said I was frightened.

What did you do?—I went to the Tower and saw the two bodies there.

And a great crowd there?—Yes.

And the crowd was constantly increasing?—Yes. I saw the bodies, and at the entrance door of the Tower I saw some Parsees standing. They were saying that some people were upstairs, and that there was no sepoy there. I said, "We will go up and arrest and bring them down."

You had got over your fright then?—I was frightened only to mention the matter.

Then you wanted to go up the Tower and catch the culprit?—Yes.

Did you go up the Tower?—No.

Why not?—Because my office peon Lukhia came through the crowd and told me not to go up. He said, "Sett, don't go up; they have mentioned the names of Khojas."

Then you thought you might be taken up as a Khoja?—Yes, or as having been up in the Tower.

What did you do then?—I did nothing. I merely stood there three or four minutes and then went to my office. Lukhia has been examined before the coroner.

Did Lukhia say you had not gone out of the office that afternoon?—Yes, he did say that.

And he said you had continued sitting at your desk?—Yes.

You know Purshotum Harilal, who is a clerk in your office?—He is not a clerk. He is a candidate in the office.

Mr. Jardine: Oh, I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) He is only a candidate.

Do you say you are a witness of truth, and that what they said is not true?—I don't say so. It is for his lordship to say who speaks the truth. (A laugh.)

From the Tower you went to the corner of the National Bank?—Yes.

And your back was to the Tower?—Yes.

Did you see up the Tower without turning?—No, I turned a little.

And you saw the accused up the Tower?—Yes.

In fact, you saw only the accused and the two ladies up the Tower?—Yes.

What was he doing?—He was wiping his face with his handkerchief.

And he was chewing *pan soopari*?—Yes.

Where was he standing?—He was standing on the terrace at the ornamental cone. I have pointed out the spot to Mr. Brewin, Mr. McDermott, and Mr. Gilbert.

You pointed out to Mr. Gilbert the spot where the girls were pulling each other?—Yes.

And you also pointed out where the Parsee was chewing *pan suparee*?—Yes.

Seeing the prisoner, did you again go to the Tower?—Yes.

Did you run or walk?—I walked.

Was he still up the Tower?—No; he had then gone.

Did you go up?—No; I was told that policemen had gone up. A good many policemen and constables had collected.

Why did you go to the Tower again?—As I saw the accused again, I thought I would ask a sepoy and go up with him and arrest the accused.

Did you ask a policeman?—Yes; and he said policemen had already gone up. I did not mention to him that I had seen a Parsee up the Tower.

Did you then come back to your office?—Yes; I returned to my office through the garden.

Did you again look at the Tower?—Yes.

Did you see any one up the terrace?—No. I left Lukhia in the crowd and returned to my office.

On what day did you give information to the police?—I did not give information. Mr. McDermott came to my office on the 17th May.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: The Parsee was here when I first saw him (shows the position on the sketch produced in court). This is the position where I saw the lady fall from. It was the same place.

To the jury: I saw that the woman who was held by the other woman had a red jacket on. Both had black *sarrees*. I did not notice particularly about their heads. The Parsee had a black coat. He had a black turban on his head. I went from the High Court gallery to the Tower in one or two minutes.

Mr. Framroz Dosabhoy examined by Mr. Lang: I am assistant spinning master at the Swadeshi Mills. On the 25th April last I was going by Hornby Road along the National Bank in the direction of Bori Bunder. I came from the Apollo Hotel.

The Judge: Which side of Hornby Road?

Witness: I was walking on this side of Hornby Road.

The Judge: Were you on the footpath or on the road?

Witness: I crossed the road and was on the pavement on the other side.

Mr. Lang: What did you do then?

Witness: I took my watch out of my pocket to see the time. It was 3-30 p. m. by the Tower clock and 3-35 p. m. by my watch. I then saw something falling from the Tower.

What was the something like?—It looked to me like a bundle. It fell on the High Court side of the Tower. I then began to think as to what the thing that fell must have been. Then I saw something being pushed out and thrown over from the parapet wall. It was pushed out by a man or a person. I did not notice what caste the man or person was.

Did you see what sex the person was?—Yes; he was of the male sex.

Could you identify the man?—No.

Did you see the things fall, both of them?—Yes. I also saw two or three persons on the east side of the Tower, towards Thacker and Co's side. I cannot say whether they were males or females. As I had to go to a wedding I went away in the direction of my club.

What did you think was being thrown over?—It appeared to me to be like a bundle. It did not occur to me that a human being was thrown over. In the evening, at the wedding, I heard that Parsee ladies had fallen from the Tower. I first went to my club and there mentioned the matter to Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee, pleader, and to other friends. The persons on the north side appeared to be of the same height, and I could see them from the top of the waist.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I could see the persons from the hip upwards.

Did the four persons appear to be of the same height?—Three appeared to be of the same height and the fourth to be a little higher.

Did the three persons appear to be grown-up persons?—How could I see? They appeared to be like men. I cannot say exactly whether they appeared to be grown-up or not.

Answer my question. Were they grown-up persons?—I cannot say.

Do you understand English, sir?—A little.

Were they men or women?—I cannot say. I could only see their faces.

With regard to the other man, how do you know it was a man?—I say he was a man because when he pushed out something I saw his hands put out, and he had a cap on his head.

From having seen his hands and a cap on his head, you say he was a man and not a woman?—Yes.

What kind of cap was it?—I cannot say whether it was velvet or worsted. It was an ordinary cap.

What shape was it?—It was an ordinary cap. I cannot say what colour it was or what kind of cap it was.

You turned round to look at the clock?—I could not look without turning.

The Judge: Answer the question and don't make remarks.

Mr. Jardine:—Did you stop to look at the clock?—Yes; because I had to compare my watch with the clock.

Could you not do it without stopping?—No.

Do I understand you that just as you looked at the Tower you saw the bundle falling?—Yes.

You thought nothing wrong. You did not think it was a human being?—I saw and thought it was a bundle.

What was the interval between the two bundles falling?—About half a minute.

What were you doing during the half a minute?—I took out my watch, looked at the Tower clock, compared the time and adjusted my watch properly.

What was happening in the Tower during the half a minute?—I saw the other bundle fall.

Did you see what happened on the Tower during the half a minute?—No.

Were the hands that you saw exposed to the sky?—Yes, they were exposed to the sky.

How far were the hands from the parapet wall?—As far as the elbow.

Was the man there when you left?—I cannot say.

Where was the second bundle before it fell?—I only saw it while it was being pushed out and thrown over.

Where was it when it was pushed over?—It was close to the man. I cannot say whether it was horizontal or standing up.

Was it inside the wall or on the top of the parapet wall?—I saw it pushed out from the top of the parapet wall.

And how did it get to the parapet wall?—I saw it only on the top of the parapet wall.

As soon as the second bundle fell, did you see people passing in the direction of the Tower?—Yes, I saw people passing quickly in the direction of the Tower, crying "Fell, fell. I paid no attention to the cry and walked away. I did not stay to enquire.

You went to your club. Where is your club?—In Hornby Road, close to Mr. McDermott's house.

How long did you remain at the club?—Till 5 o'clock.

You then went to the wedding?—Yes, with all the members of the club.

You mentioned the matter at the club?—Yes.

Did you make a statement to the police?—Yes. Mr. Stanford came to take down my statement.

Did you say to the police that you went to a wedding at Manockjee Seth Waddy's in the Fort?—Yes.

That you there heard people say that two Parsee ladies had fallen down the Tower?—Yes; that I told the members of the club who were at the wedding.

You never said to the police that you mentioned the matter at your club?—I did.

Who took down your statement?—Mr. Stanford. He could not have understood my meaning if he did not take down what I stated. I don't speak English very well.

The matter must have made an impression on your mind as something extraordinary?—I only mentioned it casually to my friends as what I had seen.

Why did you not go to see what the bodies were?—Because I had to go to the wedding and I did not think it was anything novel.

What is your salary?—Rs. 85 a month and I own a house and get rent for it.

How old are you?—27 years of age.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I get Rs. 55 a month as rent for my house. I made my statement to Mr. Stanford partly in broken English and partly in Marathi.

To the jury: I stood near the National Bank about two minutes. I did not notice the colour of the man's coat.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee, examined by Mr. Basil Scott, said he was a hack shigram-driver. On the afternoon on the 25th April last, his shigram was standing near the covered well on the sea-side of the High Court. He went and stood there at 3-15 p.m. His attention was directed towards the Tower. After 3-30 p.m. he heard the sound of something falling. It was about 10 minutes after half-past 3 p.m. It was the sound of something coming down the Tower slowly and falling with a loud noise. Just after the first noise witness heard another and similar noise. The noise came from the direction of the Tower. Witness then saw two Bania boys running very quickly from the Tower to the High Court, calling out, "Sepoy, sepoy." Witness asked the boys why they were calling out; and they said two Parsee girls had fallen from the Tower. Witness spoke to the lady in his carriage and went quickly to the Tower. There was nobody near the dead bodies of the Parsee girls, which were lying about a yard and a half from the foundation-walls of the Tower. They were both lying on their backs, with their heads towards the Tower and their feet towards the High Court. The space between the two bodies was sufficient for two men to lie lengthwise. One body was lying outside the porch, to the west, and another to the east. One was lying exactly in the centre of the arch, where there was a good deal of blood. The other was on the library side. The trowsers of one of the ladies had come down to the thigh. Witness did not notice the colour of the trowsers. Her *sarree* was all wrapped round her feet. Witness did not notice whether she had her *mathabana* on. Witness thought this was the smaller of the two ladies, but he could not be sure. The dress of the other lady appeared to be in order, except that her *sarree* had come off her head and was wrapped round at the back. Witness did not notice whether she had any *mathabana* on. He could not say whether the entrance door of the Tower was closed or open. Witness saw there three Parsee children at his back while he was trying to ascertain if either of the bodies was alive. (Nawazbai, Ardasar, and Cowasjee are produced and recognised by the witness as the children he saw.) He had country shoes on. There came two Parsees in white coats with turbans on. Witness asked them and the children if the ladies belonged to their families. They replied in the negative. With the assistance of the two Parsees, witness laid the two bodies in the verandah under the porch. Witness was there about ten minutes, and while he was there the police and many people came up. The bodies were placed in the verandah before the arrival of the police, witness having meanwhile raised up the trowsers of the thin lady and adjusted the *sarrees.* He left the dress of the stout girl as it was. He thought, when he arrived, that both the girls were dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I made a statement to the police at 1 a.m. on the 26th April. I was sent for from my house. In that statement I said nothing about the Parsee children or having spoken to them. Before the coroner I said nothing about seeing and speaking to the Parsee children. Before the magistrate I spoke to having seen two Parsees in white coats with turbans and three Parsee boys. I said I might be able to recognise the three Parsee boys. I was not questioned about my speaking to them.

This is the first time you identify the children?—Yes.

These are the children you saw in the corridor?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Neither before the coroner nor in the Police Court was I questioned about the children. I was not asked to identify them in the Police Court, but they identified me there.

Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha, examined by Mr. Lang, said among other things: I and Dr. Divecha examined the Parsee ladies, at the request of Superintendent McDermott, to ascertain the marks of violence. With regard to Bachoobai, on the inner side of the right thigh and in front of the thigh I found marks resembling finger-nails. The size of the nail-marks was about half an inch or a little more. (Witness goes into details already published.) There were about one hundred marks which covered the thigh from the groin to the knee. There was nothing on the left thigh. In my opinion, the marks I saw could not have been caused by the bodies falling on the gravel on the road. (Witness next described the marks and nail-marks he saw on the body of Perozbai.) Mr. Gell came and prevented me from carrying my examination further. Those marks could not have been caused by the body failing on the gravel. Parsee men and women wear the sacred *kustee.* I did not examine whether the ladies had theirs on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: At the time I did not notice Bachoobai's waistcoat and the buttons. I did not see whether the buttons were bent or not. The indentations on the breast were deeper than those on the thigh.

Would they have been caused by the buttons?—Oh, no.

Do you think the supposition is so ridiculous?—I don't say so. But I would have expected to see other marks made by the buttons. I would have expected to find marks equal to the size of the buttons. The position of the marks was inconsistent with their having been made by buttons. Assuming that they were button marks, they could not have been in the position they were in. The nature of the marks was such that, in my opinion, they must have been caused on the bare skin. As far as I could see, the marks on the thighs and breasts could not have been caused by contact with the ground. It is a *moorum* road, and I cannot say if there are hard, sharp, small splinters of stone in the road. I would have expected to find marks from the state of the road, but not in the parts which I examined. I did not examine the bodies to see if there were marks elsewhere. Standing on a stone parapet, of which the surface is rough, might cause scratches on the thigh. None of the marks were bleeding. I am the landlord of the house in which the Parsee children live. My examination of the bodies lasted half-an-hour. At first I examined by such daylight as there was and then by candlelight. I have seen Dr. Sidney-Smith's evidence, but I feel confident I was not mistaken as to the parts I examined.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: My examination was not general. It was directed to see if there were external marks of violence. It was made at the request of Mr. McDermott for that purpose only. A fall could not cause the marks I have described on the inner part of the thigh or the marks on the groin. The bodies were covered with *sarrees* when I examined them. They were not naked. A Parsee lady sat by them. These buttons were not shown me when I examined the bodies. They could not have made the marks on the breasts I have described. They are double buttons, and I would have expected other marks if made by them, and also they would have bled. If those marks were made by the buttons in falling from the Tower, I would have expected to find greater injury.

Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, examined by Mr. Lang: I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University. I examined the bodies of the Parsee ladies on the 25th April last, with the object of ascertaining marks of violence. I examined the body of Bachoobai first. (Describes the marks on the thighs and breasts from notes made by witness.) The marks on both the bodies must have been caused by human nails. I say so from the character of the marks and their position, especially those on the inner parts of the thighs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: There were no marks on the bodies attributable to the fall. I know the road, which is sprinkled with splinters of *moorum* hard and sharp. I would have expected to find marks attributable to the splinters, but I did not. In my opinion the nail-marks on the breasts, thighs, and groins must have been caused on the bare skin. They could have been caused through a very single thin garment. This remark applies to all the marks on the breasts and on the thighs. I am not surprised to find the marks only on the right thigh. In my opinion the marks seem those of an attempted rape resisted. I would have expected to find other marks in connection with an attempted rape.

In re-examination by Mr. Lang, witness described what the other marks would have been, and proceeded: I was stopped before I had made a proper examination of the bodies.

Dr. Ardasir Hormusjee Guzdar examined by Mr. Scott: I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University and was present when Dr. Smith made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies of the Parsee ladies. I went into the room where the examination was made. Dr. Barocha was also present. I saw the examination of Perozbai. I saw peculiar scratches and marks on the inner and outward portion of the thigh—about fifty. I also saw indentations on the groin. (Describes the marks in detail.). They looked as if made by human finger nails.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Had you been invited by Dr. Sidney-Smith?—No.

Did you ask Dr. Sidney-Smith's permission?—No. I went out of curiosity. Dr. Barocha and some Hindu assistants of Dr. Smith were present. I did not speak to Dr. Sidney-Smith nor he to me. He saw me there for a whole hour.

Did you assist in any way in the autopsy?—Yes. For instance, I brought from upstairs a piece of glass which was required. The autopsy was finished before I left. I have seen finger marks made by children in a struggle. I have seen indentations of nails on children and adults in many cases. I attended closely to Perozbai's marks on the groin. I got my Licentiate degree in December 1889.

Portion of the evidence of the medical witnesses, the last witness especially, were not quite audible at the reporters' seats, and great difficulty was felt by the representatives of the Press in doing their work satisfactorily.

At this stage of the case Mr. Lang said he had to call Dr. Sidney-Smith, Superintendent McDermott, and one or two other witnesses. It being 6 p.m., his lordship proposed to adjourn till to-day.

Mr. Silas Benjamin, the foreman of the jury, pointed out that this day was his Sabbath.

The Judge said he had considered the matter and found that the rule of the High Court is to the effect that, if a Jew juror was not serving, he was not to be called on the jury on Saturday; but that when he was empannelled on a jury, he was liable to serve on a Saturday. Under these circumstances, his lordship thought it was better that the case should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr C Moore, London	Dr B B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr W Bartlett, do	* Dr C Little, do
Mr E Middlemast, do	Mr and Mrs J Neilson, do
Col C Bowen, do	Mr M Crawley, do
* Col W H Cook, do	Capt E Dilly, do
* Surgn-Major J Greany, London	Capt Mollard, do
	Mr G W Terry, do
* Lieut A A West, Baroda	Mr C R Brendon, do
Mr C E O'Shea, Kattyawar	Mr W M Macdonald, do
Miss O'Shea, do	Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr K A Panas, Nagpore	Mr J M Anderson, do
Mr Wm Hichens, Akola	Dr M Barnhart, MD, do
* Surgn E Reilly, do	Mr M Strahl, do
Mr E A West, Ettawah	Mr B Schnabel, do
Mr R S Thornton, do	Mr H Corfield, do
* Maj Costabadie, R H A, Japan	Mr and Mrs W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mrs Seymour, Mt Abu	Mr B W Thompson, Bombay
Capt W H Young, Bombay	
Mr R Bushby, Calcutta	Mr J J Guzdar, B L, Bombay
Capt and Mrs J Davidson, R A, Allahabad	
	Mr J C Kiddle, Bombay
Mr H Haward, Calcutta	* Dr R R Roe, Berars
Mr E M Lewis, do	Mr J Hurst, D S P, Hoshungabad
Mr H A Gilmour, Poona	
General and Mrs P Nixon, Bombay	* Mrs Pottinger, Poona
	* Mr H S Nicholetts, Akola
Mr T Walker, Bombay	
* Col H Sczezepanski, do	

Residents left during the week marked (*)

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 6th July, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 4th July, 1891.	6,277,200
Balance to be remitted from 5th July, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	9,722,800

M. Turpin and M. Tripone, and two other servants of the French Government, who were involved in the melinite scandals, have been tried by a Correctional Court in Paris, which sat with closed doors. On Wednesday, June 17, the defendants were found guilty of high treason. Three of them were severally sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and the fourth to imprisonment for two years; and all were fined in large sums, and will have to suffer an interdiction of their civil rights for considerable periods.

The recent riots between members of the Roman and Greek Churches in Jerusalem, have somewhat disturbed the amicable relations between Russia and France. The French Ambassador is said to have expressed himself in most energetic terms in favour of the Catholics, going almost as far as to threaten to break off diplomatic relations; while the Russian Ambassador is no less energetic in defence of his Greek orthodox co-religionists. The Sultan, in an interview with Count Montebello, is said to have given an assurance that strict inquiry will be made, and that satisfaction will be given where necessary.

SIR RICHARD BURTON'S LAST BOOK.

Lady Burton contributes to the *Morning Post* a most interesting letter respecting her husband's manuscripts, in the course of which she says:—My husband has been collecting for fourteen years information and materials on a certain subject. His last volume of the "Supplemental Nights" had been finished and out on the 13th of November, 1888. He then gave himself up entirely to the writing of this book, which was called the "Scented Garden," a translation from the Arabic. It treated of a certain passion. Do not let anyone suppose for a moment that Richard Burton ever wrote a thing from the impure point of view. He dissected a passion from every point of view as a doctor may dissect a body, showing its source, its origin, its evil, and its good, and its proper uses, as designed by Providence and Nature, as the great Academician Watts—paints them. In private life he was the most pure, the most refined and modest man that ever lived, and he was so guileless himself that he could never be brought to believe that other man held or used these things from any other standpoint. I, as a woman, think differently. The day before he died he called me into his room and showed me half a page of the Arabic manuscript upon which he was working, and he said: "To-morrow I shall have finished this, and I promise you after this I will never write another book upon this subject. I will take to our biography." I told him it would be a happy day when he left off that subject, and that the only thing that reconciled me to it was that the doctors had said that it was so fortunate, with his partial loss of health, that he could find something to interest and occupy his days. He said, "This is to be your jointure, and the proceeds are to be set apart for an annuity for you," and I said, "I hope not; I hope you will live to spend it like the other." He said, "I am afraid it will make a great row in England, because the 'Arabian Nights' was a baby tale in comparison to this, and I am in communication with several men in England about it." The next morning, at 7 a.m., he had ceased to exist. Some days later, when I locked myself up in his room, and sorted and examined the manuscripts, I read this one. No promise had been exacted from me, because the end had been so unforeseen, and I remained for three days in a state of perfect torture as to what I ought to do about it. During that time I received an offer from a man, whose name shall always be kept private, of 6,000 guineas for it. He said, "I know from 1,500 to 2,000 men who will buy it at four guineas—that is, at two guineas the volume; and as I shall not restrict myself to numbers, but supplicants on payment, I shall probably make £20,000 out of it." I said to myself, "Out of 1,500 men, fifteen will probably read it in the spirit of science in which it was written, the other 1,485 will read it for filth's sake, and pass it to their friends, and the harm done may be incalculable." "Bury it," said one adviser, "don't decide." That means digging it up again and re-producing at will." "Get a man to do it for you," said No. 2, "don't appear in it" I have got that, I said; I can take in the world, but I cannot deceive God Almighty, who holds my husband's soul in His hands." I tested one man who was very earnest about it. "Let us go and consult so and so;" but he, with a little shriek of horror, said, "Oh, pray don't let me have anything to do with it, don't let my name get mixed up in it, but it is a beautiful book. I know." I sat down on the floor before the fire at dark to consult my own heart, my own head. How I wanted a brother! My head told me that sin is the only rolling stone that gathers moss. That what a gentleman, a scholar, a man of the world may write when living, he would see very differently to what the poor soul would see standing naked before its God, with its good or evil deeds alone to answer for, and their consequences visible to it for the first moment, rolling on to the end of time. Oh, for a friend on earth to stop and check them! What would he care for the applause of 1,500 men now—for the whole world's praise—and God offended? My heart said, "You can have 6,000gs; your husband worked for you, kept you in a happy home, with honour and respect for thirty years. How are you going to reward him? That your wretched body may be fed and clothed and warmed for a few miserable months or years, will you let that soul, which is part of your soul, be left out in cold and darkness till the end of time, till all those sins which may have been committed on account of reading those writings have been expiated, or passed away perhaps for ever! Why, it would be just paralled with the original thirty pieces of silver! I fetched the MSS. and laid it on the ground before me—two large volumes worth. Still my thoughts were, was it a sacrilege? It was his *magnum opus*—his last work, that he was so proud of, that was to have been finished on the awful morrow—that never came. Will he rise up in his grave and curse me or bless me? The thought will haunt me to death, but Sadi and El Shaykh el Nefzawih, who were pagans, begged pardon of God and prayed not to be cast into hell fire for having written them, and implored their friends to pray for them to the Lord that he would have mercy on them. And then I said, "Not only not for 6,000gs, but not for 6,000,000gs will I risk it." Sorrowfully, reverently, and in fear and trembling, I burnt sheet after sheet until the whole of the volume was consumed. It is my belief that by this act, if my husband's soul were weighted down, the cords were cut, and it was left free to soar to its native Heaven. As we had received no money in advance I was mistress of the situation. If any judge otherwise, and deem me unworthy of their friendship, I must bear it in silence.

THE DISTRESS AROUND MADRAS.

The season reports for the week ending the 4th instant, writes the *Madras Mail*, disclose a more gloomy situation than ever, and if the rains still continue to hold off in the provoking manner that they have done hitherto, the reports of the ensuing weeks may be expected to show a continually increasing measure of distress. Although the rainfall was general throughout the Presidency during last week, it has been very slight in the affected tracts. Government reports that distress is increasing in Chingleput and Kalahasti Zemindary in North Arcot, where prices show a serious rise, and also in parts of Cuddalore and Coimbatore. In Chingleput rice is now at 10·82 seers per rupee as against 11·63 seers last year; while ragi, the staple food, is at 17·70 seers as against 23·08 seers last year. In North Arcot prices are rather better, but still very high. Rice there is at 11·29 seers as against 13·16 seers last year, and ragi is at 22·08 seers as against 27·43 seers last year. In Chingleput over 7,000 coolies were employed on works on the last day of the week, viz., 1,631 in Ponneri, besides 1,875 employed under the Salt Excise manufacturers; 2,056 in Chingleput, 1,693 in Trivellore, 715 in Madurantakam, 525 in Saidapet, and 475 in Conjeeveram. 275 persons, including 69 women and 146 children, were being fed in the kitchens in the four taluqs of Ponneri, Trivellore, Saidapet and Chingleput. Up to date 447 wells have been constructed, and 1,240 wells were under construction during the week. The loans sactioned up to date for this purpose amount to Rs. 14,577. In North Arcot 5,249 coolies were employed on works on the last day of the week in Wandiwash taluq, and 1,899 in the Kalahasti Zemindary. The number being fed at kitchens in the Wandiwash taluq on the 27th ultimo, was 777, including 131 women and 599 children, and in the Kalahasti Zemindary 795, of whom 602 were children. These are the two districts most affected, but Cuddapah reports that the cattle are dying for want of water; while drinking water is reported scarce in some parts of South Arcot and Nellore. This failure of drinking water for men and cattle is the most serious feature of the distress in some villages, and it is to be hoped that Government will take immediate steps to grant loans for drinking water wells, where necessary, as readily as it does for irrigation wells. We pointed out on Saturday the very urgent need there was for this form of relief, and from information that has reached us since it is clear that to neglect it any longer is to court the visitation of those famine diseases which experience shows are even more fatal than starvation itself.

Once or twice a year some well-meaning person comes forward, generally by means of a letter to the Paris *Figaro*, with a plan for a reconciliation between France and Germany. The latest of these is, "A European Statesman," who uses a note of interrogation for his signature. He has sent to the *Figaro* a letter, in which he points out that Russia is a long way off, that the Russian Alliance is perhaps not exactly the *fait accompli* that it is hoped to be in some quarters, and that if Republican France may show a readiness to become Cossack, the Cossack does not show a corresponding disposition to become republican. Taking all this into consideration, the "European Statesman" suggests that if Germany were willing to restore Lorraine to France while retaining Alsace, some arrangement might be made, in virtue of which an accord might be arrived at.

The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg declares that the crusade against the Jews is only part of a scheme intended to embrace all unorthodox races resident in Russia. Persecution of Mahomedans in Russia has commenced. The rights and privileges of the Tartars have been attacked, and parts of the Koran suppressed. In one province nearly all the Poles employed on the Central Asian Railway have been dismissed, and also all foreigners, except Frenchmen. The same correspondent declares that the stories of newly discovered plots in Moscow, of large numbers of arrests of revolutionary preparations for the visit of the Czar, and of dynamite being found in the French Exhibition are only variations of the Warsaw and Simbirsk troubles and of the Shelgoonoff demonstrations in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

A dramatic incident at Aranjuez is described by a Madrid correspondent. He says: One of the leaders of fashion in the Spanish capital, the Marquesa de Laguna, invited a party of distinguished guests to luncheon at her country seat at Aranjuez. After luncheon the Marquesa started for a stroll on foot in the Royal Park of Aranjuez with her guests, among them being Don Emilio Castelar. Suddenly in a shady alley of the old domain of the Bourbon Kings, on the banks of the Tagus, the party met Queen Christina and her sister-in-law, the Infanta Isabel, with some ladies and lords-in-waiting, also taking a stroll in the leafy ways in the fine summer weather. The Marquesa de Laguna, her daughters, and all her guests but one stopped to great the Queen and the Infanta with the usual ceremonious etiquette of the Spanish Court. Senor Castelar uncovered, bowed respectfully, but stood several yards away from Royalty. The Infanta instantly pointed him out to the Queen, who, being very short-sighted, raised her longhandled eyeglass and gazed intently at him. The Queen then passed on with her usual stately walk without a word having been exchanged between her and the chief of the Castilian Republicans. When Senor Castelar rejoined the Marquesa de Laguna's party he remarked "It is neither convenient for the Regent nor for myself that we should ever meet."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND ITS FINANCES.

The *Gujerat Darpan* says:—The Convocation address of Mr. Justice Birdwood probably presaged that the Government intended to discontinue their grant to the University, but no one ever imagined that they would come to a decision on the matter so soon. However well equipped our University is in other respects, it has not a separate fund to defray its administrative expenses. Abruptly as the fiat of the Government stopping the grant of Rs. 15,000 has come, it is sure to perplex the University authorities in a very great degree. We do not suppose that the intention of the Government is to make the learned body quite independent of them, and even if that is the intention, it is not thought desireable to cease all connection with it. The Governor will remain its *ex-officio* Chancellor and some officers its *ex-officio* members. It will continue to follow the act laid down by Government. It is true that the Universities of Madras and Calcutta do not receive any aid from the local Governments, but that is no reason why the Bombay Government should not assist the Bombay University. At least as long as the University is able to get its own funds or make other arrangements for its finances it is necessary to continue it.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—The disinterested and honest motives with which our "Black Man" has been long serving in the interests of his country, have received their due recognition at the hands of the State Secretary, the captain of whose party had the pleasure and discretion to entitle the Grand Old Man of India with that surname to distinguish him as a native of his vast dependency of her Majesty. Be it what it may, the Conservatives could not find a better representative than Mr. Dadabhai for this country to take a seat on the governing body of the Imperial Institute. Mr. Dadabhai is a pure Liberal, and his nomination is made by a pure Conservative, and is, therefore, none the less important and appreciative. Our "Black Man," though his health has of late proved untrue to his iron constitution, still works at his helm of politics with undaunted courage, unwearied vigour, and perfect calmness of mind. The prospects of his Parliamentary life, though retiring farther off, do not at all discouragingly act upon his iron will, and still inspire him with fresh hopes, fresh energy, and fresh efforts. Here is an instance for an author like Smiles to note in his work.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The *Gujerati*, in the course of an article on Government's reply to the Association petition, writes:—We will now show that Mr. Lee-Warner's logic is supremely faulty. Because the individual members of the Association were easily persuaded to sign a certain memorial, it would be ignoring all the principles of sound reasoning to urge that the Association as a body is not entitled to or cannot hold different opinions from those stated in that memorial with which the latter had nothing to do. Secondly, if popular opinion is so fickle that it cannot command respect from Lord Harris' Government as advised by Mr. Lee-Warner and others, has not the Bombay Government proved equally capricious and unreliable in their judgment? Six years ago the Government did not approve of Mr. Webb's nomination, and why have Government now altered their views and grown so enthusiastic over the claims and qualifications of a gentleman who has never distinguished himself in any line? The policy now enunciated as regards the attitude of Government towards public opinion is opposed to their own declarations that in a country like India an expression of responsible public opinion is always welcome to them.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—We are afraid the reply makes a gratuitous assumption in suggesting that the Association wants to supersede the judgment of Government in the exercise of their power of making appointments. The Association does not commit the absurdity of assuming to itself a power which does not, and cannot, belong to it. But surely, it will not, we suppose, be contended that in an appointment affecting public interests it is a piece of impertinence on the part of a popular body to represent popular opinions or "opinions which claim to be popular." If, however, it were not considered their business to acquaint Government with the popular wish, then we can say that the Association has erred in very good company—that of members of the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, and other inhabitants of Bombay who forwarded, four years ago, a prayer to Government that Mr. Webb be appointed one of the magistrates, as he, forsooth, was the one man required on the Bench for the welfare of the city.

THE PROPOSED BETTERMENT ACT.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—Without much discussion, the "Betterment Act" proposal has been negatived by a large majority of the Corporation. We do not, however, deny the good the scheme would do, as propounded by the mover, should it ever come into existence. But the time, they say, is far, far distant. It is, again, an American principle, not yet acted upon by the advanced countries of Europe; and ours is a country where civilization is progressive and where people's natural instincts always lead them to adopt and make their own, what they find for good, either seeming or substantial, in the kingdom of their rulers. They will pronounce it as unsuited to their present exigencies and tastes. Moreover, the scheme, it is supposed, is not so feasible as may be expected, in these times of dead surpluses. The Municipality is sinking into deeper debts. Again, there is great likelihood of the scheme encroaching, one way or other, upon the interests of house-owners and landed proprietors who, it is natural to suppose, will not yield an inch in making either concessions or grants. Money is the moving principle of all, and the more so of those who lay claim to their so-called "vested interests." As it is, the failure of the proposed measure is neither a matter of regret nor of joy.

The *Rast Goftar*, in discoursing on the same subject, observes:—The Betterment scheme proposed for Bombay by Mr. Maneckshaw at the meeting of the Corporation this week certainly deserved more attention than it actually did. There was no discussion adequate to the importance of the subject and of the principle involved in it. Mr. Maneckshaw proposed, a member opposed, and there was a division, with the result that the proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Surely, the subject did not deserve this off-handed treatment. The scheme now in force in America and recommended by Mr. Maneckshaw for Bombay is briefly this. Whenever the Municipality should make new roads or widen old ones, the householders profited by the improvement should give up a fair proportion of the unearned increment to the body that has incurred the cost of the improvement. This is based on a fair and equitable principle. The member who opposed the proposal could not object to the principle. He only said it was "in advance of the times,"—a vague and general objection, which can be urged against anything we please. There are crowded and congested parts to the east of Bombay, which require to be opened up, in order that the healthful seabreeze may penetrate into those quarters. But the demolition of property and the making of roads there on a comprehensive scale involves an enormous outlay which the Corporation is not in a position to sanction. The Corporation passes grants every year for street improvements, and the money enables it only to purchase set-backs whenever an opportunity offers, which usually happens by the convenient falling of a house. The improvement made upon the set-back principle, as it may be termed, leaves awkward corners and ugly projections which are allowed to stand until the money is available for their removal.

In the opinion of the *Subodha Patrika* it is perhaps a little too early in the day to think of a Betterment Act for Bombay. The principle it embodies is fair enough. If street improvements substantially increase the value of properties in the neighbourhood, there is nothing wrong in asking the owners to contribute a portion of the increased value which they themselves did nothing to enhance, to meet the cost of the improvements to which it was due. In principle, the demand is perfectly fair; in practice, some difficulty may be experienced in working it out fairly. But it attacks the interests of the most influential class in any country, *viz*, the owners of landed property. If, for this reason, the system has not yet come into vogue in England, there is no greater hope for it in Bombay, at least, for the present. Certainly, a Corporation consisting for the greater part of housowners is not the body to go in search of it.

The Governor of Gibraltar has conveyed to Surgeon-General Meadows the following expression of approval of the service rendered by the officers of the Medical Staff and non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps on the occasion of the wreck recently of the ss. *Utopia*:—"The willingness with which they have discharged their exceptionally difficult and painful duties in connexion with the disposal of the bodies of victims from the *Utopia* disaster, shrinking from none of the hard, and oftentimes revolting, work thereby entailed upon them, prompts me to place on record my high sense of their most excellent conduct, and to request you to convey to them thanks, not only of the Government, which I have the honour to administer, but of the public at large."

The common belief that woman has a proportionally longer body than man, finds no confirmation in the researches of the Professors of Hygiene at Amherst College, United States. Some two thousand students of this great institution have been subjected to scientific measurements, with the result that although the average male is found to be only just over seven per cent. taller than the average female, in length of trunk he exceeds her by eleven per cent. In the length of the lower limbs there is a difference of nine per cent. in favour of the male. Where the female really out-tops the male, is in the head and neck. Schopenhauer appears to have overlooked this point of superiority when he ungallantly described women as "that undersized, narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped, and short-legged race."

Dr. Snell persists in his opinion that there is no reason for supposing that nystagmus or the nervous disease which manifests itself in a morbid winking of the eyes, so common among miners, is attributable to working by the imperfect light of the safety lamp. The fact that the complaint is found among the workers with naked lights is in itself sufficient to throw doubt upon the long prevalent theory. The Government Inspector of Mines for Midland District notes, on Dr. Stokes's authority, the case of a man, who after working with the Davy lamp for fourteen years without injury proceeded to work at a pit where candles were used. He had been employed there for 3½ years, and during the last 12 months he experienced symptoms of nystagmus, and had ultimately to leave work and seek medical aid. Dr. Snell has collected a mass of facts and a record of a large number of instances of men suffering from the affection, which will, he believes, be very corroborative of the views he has before set forth, namely, that the prime cause of the affection is to be found in the position assumed by the miner at his work.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·363	WSW	7	107·0	92·1	42	..	1·05	−7·26
Agra	29·403	S W	11	108·0	90·4	44	..	2·22	−5·66
Cawnpore	29·405	W	12	105·1	85·5	51	0·04	0·21	..
Allahabad	29·378	W NW	17	105·4	85·8	52	0·07	1·07	−8·57
Jhansi	29·431	W	8	104·5	87·7	54	..	1·35	−8·26
Jacobabad	29·357	S S E	5	119·0	84·1	41	..	..	−0·14
Karachi	29·613	W S W	22	91·0	80·7	77	..	0·01	−6·61
Ajmere	29·541	W	18	98·8	78·5	65	..	1·38	−3·06
Deesa	29·642	WNW	23	100·9	79·7	60	..	0·96	−3·05
Rajkote	29·674	W	25	98·9	77·6	77	..	4·16	−5·52
Veraval	29·721	W	17	85·8	80·7	89	..	1·84	..
Neemuch	29·611	S W	14	94·3	76·6	72	..	0·68	−5·83
Indore	29·638	W	12	91·0	75·1	68	..	3·02	−7·14
Saugor	29·525	W S W	15	94·4	77·6	75	..	8·45	−2·23
Jubbulpur	29·547	W	6	95·5	78·6	75	..	10·10	−5·78
Hoshangabad	29·597	W S W	11	96·4	79·6	70	..	3·18	−10·27
Khandwa	29·653	W	18	95·2	80·2	88	..	5·80	−3·78
Raipur	29·518	W S W	12	92·5	77·1	66	..	4·53	−12·37
Nagpoor	29·567	W	13	97·8	80·4	58	..	4·44	−10·75
Amraoti	29·636	WNW	17	96·3	77·4	61	..	3·73	−7·49
Akola	29·657	W	18	97·5	77·7	60	..	3·06	−6·31
Surat	29·727	WSW	F	89·5	81·0	81	..	7·96	−5·90
Malegaon	29·704	W	19	90·8	76·2	64	..	2·79	−4·34
Bombay	29·785	WSW	19	86·9	81·0	82	0·01	23·33	−9·17
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·760	W	21	81·8	72·5	73	0·04	2·26	−1·46
Sholapore	29·742	WSW	15	92·2	71·0	61	..	2·72	−4·44
Ratnagiri	29·817	W	15	85·9	75·4	79	0·19	28·30	−17·43
Belgaum	29·797	W	5	77·2	68·8	85	0·14	4·36	−8·28
Goa	29·838	W	7	83·1	79·4	79	0·06	21·33	..
Karwar	29·851	W	4	86·2	77·7	75	..	33·72	−21·72
Mangalore	29·888	W	4	85·8	73·4	91	2·10	47·39	−3·59
Calicut	29·889	NNW	16	83·8	74·0	88	1·67	38·03	−7·12
Cochin	29·902	WNW	F	85·3	79·6	82	..	28·67	−9·17
Bangalore	29·860	W	8	81·2	66·4	72	..	11·14	+6·82
Secunderabad	29·705	W	18	94·2	73·2	68	..	2·37	−4·50
Masuliptm	29·645	N W	7	99·7	80·0	75	..	4·00	−3·32
Bellary	29·788	W	16	93·0	75·8	69	..	1·98	−0·16
Cuddapah	29·766	W	..	98·2	70·6	70	1·08	3·12	−1·32
Madras	29·713	WNW	16	98·3	84·1	53	..	0·46	−3·49
Coimbatore	29·806	S W	3	89·3	71·8	72	0·05	0·12	−1·41
Trichinopoly	29·795	WSW	19	97·1	79·8	55	..	0·72	−1·40
Negapatam	29·796	W	1	97·6	79·8	53	..	0·61	−1·72
Colombo, 9th July	29·971	WSW	9	86·0	79·0	71	..	11·21	+1·78

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·01 (33·74); E. G. H.=0·00 (25·43); G. T. H.=0·00 (26·85); C. P.=0·01 (23·33).

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly at Surat, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot and Karachi, but has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been rapid at Saugor, Jabalpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Madras, Cuddapah, and Trichinopoly, and moderate to brisk in other districts. The highest pressures are in the extreme South and the lowest over the Punjab and the Indus Valley. The baric gradients over the country lying to the northwards of lat. 20° and to the eastwards of long. 76° are steep, while in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast they are moderate. The barometer reads above the average in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, and locally at Bellary, Mangalore and Khandwa, and is below it elsewhere, the deficiency being considerable in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Abnormals indicate the existence of a large low pressure area in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and a high pressure area in Lower Sind, Gujarat, the North Konkan coast and probably the adjoining parts of the Arabian Sea. Winds are feebly cyclonic over Sind, while in other districts south-westerly to north-westerly winds continue to blow. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Calicut, and Trichinopoly. At Bombay, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, it has been fairly normal. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles per hour at Neemuch, 28 at Karachi, 26 at Nagpur, 24 at Akola, Amraoti and Secunderabad, 22 at Poona, Rajkot, Indore and Malegaon 20 at Trichinopoly and Allahabad, and 13 at Deesa and Raipur. Except at Karachi the maximum temperature is in excess of the average everywhere. The excess amounts to from 13° to 15° in the Punjab and North-[illegible]. The highest maximum was 119° at Jacobabad. Nights are generally hot everywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity has risen at Veraval, Neemuch, Surat, Mangalore, Calicut, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, but has decreased in other places. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·10"), Cuddapah (1·69"), and Calicut (1·67"), and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Bel[illegible] and Coimbatore there have been light show[illegible]. On a comparison of the last two or three [illegible] it will be seen that the prospects of [illegible] becoming less and less encouraging. The [illegible] gradient on the West Coast appears [illegible] ing, and is to-day only half its [illegible] strength on the Malabar Coast and only a [illegible] half its average strength between Kar[illegible] hence, unless conditions generally [illegible] local showers only are probable. The [illegible] pressure area which lay yesterday in [illegible]hood of the Punjab and the North[illegible] has considerably increased, and co[illegible] favourable for dust storms with [illegible] places to the north-eastwards of Caw[illegible] districts, a few local showers are only [illegible].

S. H. C. HUT[illegible]
Meteorological Reporter for [illegible]

[By Telegraph.]
Simla, July 10.

The barometer has risen at Guzerat and Assam, and fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk around the Bay and over the eastern half of the Peninsula. Readings remain highest at the extreme south, and lowest over the Western Desert and the foot of the hills; but it is possible that depression is forming over the Bay. Winds are westerly nearly in all parts of the country, but are being drawn into the North-w[illegible] the Madras coast. The force is about normal on the West Coast, strong across the central parts of the country, but decreasing over the head of the [illegible]. The temperature has risen in north-west and C[illegible] India; the mean exceeding the normal, [illegible] in Bombay. The highest maximum is 119 d[illegible] Jacobabad. No rain has been reported in Nor[illegible] and Central India; but the fall has been general [illegible] east and north of Bengal and the West Coa[illegible] showers have fallen in Madras. No Burma [illegible] have been received.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th July, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW. W. WSW. W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	459
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	9·34
" year	23·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—July 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.)

For investigation of pauperism.

44-91—In person—Gungabai vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.
36-91—In person—Harischandra Vishwanath Joshi vs Bhowan Mahadeo Joshi and others—Muljee B B.
32-91—In person—Mariambai and another vs Ismail Hassanjee and others—Tyabjee and D.
33-11—In person—Mariambai and another vs Ismail Hassanjee and others—Tyebjee and D.

For Settlement of Issues.

383-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs Wagji Korsji and another—Little, S F and N.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne, G and S—For evidence.

Postponed Long Causes.

190-91—H S Dikshit—For pauper—Yemna vs Balla Naikeen Belgamkurin and another—Balkrishna V N K.
478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.
675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail N[illegible]sey vs Karmally Khakoobhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
305-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—L, S, F, and N; M, D, and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co.
332-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayaji Assana—Janardhun and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bezonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

Despite his appointment as special correspondent of an English newspaper and agent in advance, as it were, of an English prospecting company in Mashonaland, "time has not withered, nor custom staled" the infinite variety of Lord Randolph Churchill's interest in all that appertains to sport. Telegraphing home to announce his safe arrival at Kimberly, he wound up the message by asking "What won the Oaks?"

A writer in the June number of the *Leisure Hour* gives the following little personal sketch of Count Taaffe, the "almighty man in Austria":—"Count Taaffe is never absent from the Chamber. His hale face and bright eyes present a cheerful aspect. He speaks rarely, and more often in the lobbies and at committee meetings than in the Chamber itself, but when he does get upon his feet he talks with the racy humour which he has inherited from his Irish ancestors. In the Ring Strasse and the Prater he is a familiar figure, with his grey overcoat and grey felt hat, which he wears very much on the back of his head. His coachman is as well known as his master; he has much the same figure, and wears his old clothes, even pushing his hat back in the same manner as the Count, so much so that a witty Viennese once said: 'This Taaffe, one never knows when one meets him whether he or his coachman is driving. The German party would never be able to upset him; if they were to throw him out of his carriage he would get up on to the box.'"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS, set with finest Diamonds, Diamonds and Pearls, and Diamonds and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Rajabai Tower, Bombay.

MANGOES, DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to up-country Stations at shortest notice as supplied to Mr. Whitler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

LAWN-TENNIS—Our Shoes with best India Rubber Soles defy any other make. A trial once solicited.—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a BARMAID for a Refreshment Room, with free lodging, liberal salary. Apply to "P.," care of this Paper.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction TODAY, a CHESNUT ARAB HORSE, 14-3, goes well in saddle and harness ; handy Infantry charger ; has carried a lady.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora, facing the Sea, on long lease ; suitable for two Families. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "150," care of this Paper.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

COCA WINE.—A powerful nerve Stimulant. CHEMICAL FOOD. A compound of Lime Iron, Soda and Potash. COUGH LOZENGES for removing obstinate COUGHS, 2 As. per packet—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

HAY ! HAY !! HAY !!!—JINJURAH or GUZERAT HAY, at Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs. Phool or Konkan Hay, at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. Ten per cent. discount allowed to regular Customers. Apply to the MANAGER, Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Ld., at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

WHAT THEY SAY !—Convent School Girls say we like FERNANDES & Co.'s HAIR-WASH exceedingly, and prefer it to any we have ever used. We also find it very pleasant and quite free from all Sticky, Nasty Stuff found in most other Washes.

REDUCED PRICES for SEQUAH'S MEDICINES. CURE, Re. 1-6 ; Oil, Re. 1-6 ; Instant Relief, Re. 1-6 ; Dentifrice, 7 Annas. BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road.

MAINSPRINGS.—In consequence of so many Mainsprings breaking during the Rains, I am prepared to fix the finest quality of Mainsprings in English or Swiss Watches by English workmen only at a discount of 25 per cent. off my usual prices.—A. W. UNGER, 41 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been removed at [illegible] and is available for [illegible] Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, [illegible] to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NOR[illegible], Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

[illegible] VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. Queen Street, Glasgow. [illegible] Whiskey may be had from Messrs. [illegible] and Co., Bombay.

FRENCH BRACES, Re. 1 Per Pair.—A New Consignment now received in Neat Self-Colors. Special value.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—Bombay Gazette, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

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NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes ; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

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WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES ; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES ; and CUSHION TYRES.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee, the following coals :—
346 tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff Coal, landed ex s.s. "Idar."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 11, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PATENT MEDICINE [illegible]S, MEDICINE, PHENYLE, EMPTY PHIALS, MATERIAL, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Fazul Abha, Shaikh Lukmanjee Shaikh and Tyebali Husonali, traded as Mohsinali & Co., insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 225, Nagdevi Street (Barbhaya Mohola) opposite the Post Office, consisting patent medicine, syrups, acids, pulvis, liquors liniment, oil lemon, tinctures, powder, and liquid medicines, roots, zinci sulph, extracts, Goa powder, Franz Josef water, lineum chloratum, ammonia, phenyle, tow, empty phials, and ink bottles, measure glasses, tunnels, galli pots, chip boxes, pill boxes, corks, filter papers, test tubes, weighing scale, cupboards, table, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 11, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain C K Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of salt, Mr. S Burton, as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE British s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates & Co.

The British s s Inchmarlo, 1,923 tons, Captain J W Eno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,094 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 59 cases opium, and 56 deck passengers.

THE British s s Vulcan, 1,441 tons, Captain R W Sthanack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,593 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowa via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE British s s Aberdeen, 2,370 tons, Captain C. Taylor, cleared yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Mr & Mrs B Dewinton, Surgeon A V Anderson, and Mr M Hopper.

THE French Mail steamer LaSeyne 1,154 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Pont, Mr E Laffon, and Mr Guy. For Zanzibar—Mr and Mrs John. For Karachi—Mr J Thomas, Revd Ehrle, and 10 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
I G S Magdala		......	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Trifels	1816	Meyerdich	K	Glade & Co
Ship John Davio.	1013	Richards	L	......
S.S. Cyrene	1834	Hedley	N	K. Nixon & Co
" Ariosto	2341	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
" Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1474	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
" Europa	1433	Agnew	10	K Nixon & Co
" A. Barrow	2005	Benden	16	Beyts Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Vulcan (s)	Sthanack	Cardiff, June 11.
	Imaum (s)	Poland	Marseilles, June 23.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Busreh, June 26.
	Inchmarlo (s)	Eno	Cardiff, June 12.
	Colaba (s)	Brown	Rangoon, June 21.
	Mobile (s)	Cronin	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Po (s)	Anfosso	Genoa, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, &c.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Aberdeen, Taylor, for London.
" Nadir, Mason, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Kohinoor, Wright for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imaum, [illegible] Genoa and Marseilles.
" Colaba, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
6 Maharani s ......Budd ......Rangoon, June 26.
Camorta s ......Blott ......Bombay, June 9.
Scharlachberger s ..Groot ......Antwerp, May 28.
Bianca ship ......Evans ......Liverpool, March 9.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Steamers Loodiana, Calliope, Loango and Niemen.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Trevalgan s ......Glasson ......Port Said.
La Seyne s ......Schmitz ......Aden.
30 Baghdad s ......Whitehead ..Bombay.
Karagola s ......Tice ......Bombay.
July.
1 Wistow Hall s ....Kelly ......Perim.
2 Ahoora s ......Ingram ......London.
Hurworth s ......Bailey ......Perim.
3 Egremont Castle s..Valentine ..Aden.
Windsor s ......Reaburn ......Genoa.
Ashlands s ......McEwan ......Aden.
4 Moness s ......Boyle ......Port Said.
Barque Oshurgha..Cook ......Mauritius.
Mobile s ......Cronin ......Aden.
Drumfels s......Steidelman ..Liverpool via Bombay
Arabia s ......Skinner ......Bombay.
5 Strathesk ......G. Walker ..Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.
29 La Seyne s ......Schmitz ......Bombay.
July.
1 Assyria s ......Nailor ......Bombay.
Baghdad s ......Whitehead..Persian Gulf.
Europa s ......Agnew ......Bombay.
Trifels s......Meyerdirck..Bombay.
2 Trevalgan s......Glasson......Dunkirk.
Wave s......McCarthy ..Port Said for orders.
4 Karagola s ......Tice......Bombay.
Wistow Hall......Kelly......Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Almora Ingram, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.
" Hurworth, Bailey, McHinch and Co., for Port Said.
" Egremont Castle, Valentine, Ralli Brothers, for Hull.
" Windsor, Reabour, A. McHinch and Co., for Liverpool.
" Ashlands, McEwan, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said.
" Moness, Boyle, Ralli Brothers, for Dunkirk.
Barque Oshurgha, Cook, Haji Abdoola Saboo, for Mauritius.
Steamer Drumfels, Steidelman, W. Cooper and Co., not known.
" Mobile, Cronin, Volkart Brothers, for Bombay.
" Arabia, Skinner, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM GLASGOW.
Europa s,—5,043 plates hardspelter, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Adova s,—5 cases copying presses, A Keekabhoy.
Ebro s,—6 cases confectionery, M Russulbhoy.
Oriental s,—11 cases biscuits, and 7 cases cheese, B Nuzerally ; 2 cases printing ink, K Abdoolhoosein.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels s,—25 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 5 cases clocks, John A Kirkbride ; 8 bales tissue papers, Framjee Ardasir Davur and Sons ; 38 cases glassware, E Permahomed ; 5 cases lamps, N Vullee ; 33 packages glassware, C Nanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
R Rubatino s,—5 cases glassware, S Lilladhur.
Po s,—1 case optical instruments, Dinshaw M Dustoor ; 5 casks leadshot, A E Moonshee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s,—10 cases dry color, C Mooljee.
Trifels s,—12 cases glassware, S Rustom Sukia ; 24 cases glassware, Alli Hassum and Co ; 250 boxes candles, S Heptoola ; 9 packages glassware, S M Fazul.

FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—2 cases glass beads, Narayen Ramchundra and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LONDON.
Aberdeen s—30 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hasraj ; 450 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.
Assam s—6 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai.
Oriental s—10 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co ; 19 bales hides, R Dhanjee ; 11 cwts gum, Bhimjeebhoy Sajeen ; 250 cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 60 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola ; 92 cwts gum, J M Sowjeebhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.
Europa s—7 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,400 cwts bone-meal, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Inchlonga s—9,612 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,004 cwts linseed, F L Battlibol and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,004 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 8,004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Ariosto s—60 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co ; 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Cyreno s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 432 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Annie Barrow s—6,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Trifels s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.
Trifels s—1,324 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Imaum s—11,246 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 6,003 cwts groundnuts, F L Battlibol and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 123,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, 1,130 cwts mowraseed and 9,090 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co ; 999 cwts gingellyseed, D P Batha and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Imaum s—2,540 cwts wheat 8,196 cwts rapeseed and 999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—15 bales T cloth, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Lawada s—158 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 29TH JUNE TO 6TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

S s Purulia, (Bombay)—100 bales cotton, 121 cwts rapeseed, 47 cwts rice.
S s La Seyne, (Aden)—270 bales cotton, 150 bales cotton, 73 cwts wheat, 527 cwts jowaree, 3,380 cwts rice, 195 cwts barley, and 2,026 lbs tea.
S s Brookfield, (Port Said)—67,128 cwts wheat.
S s Ovingdean Grange, (Antwerp)—930 bales cotton, 33,000 cwts wheat, and 2,8012 cwts jowaree.
S s Ironopolis, (Port Said)—67,108 cwts wheat.
S s Wave, (Port Said)—64,572 cwts wheat.
S s Trevalgan, (Dunkirk)—12,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 54,908 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Huzara, (London)—8 cwts iron bars, &c, and 21 cwts steel.
S s Niagara, (Liverpool)—60 pieces grey goods, 742 pieces white goods, and 126 pieces prints.
S s Kistna (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods, and 404 pieces prints.
S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—300 pieces prints.
S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—1,188 pieces white goods, and 118 pieces prints.
S s Ovingdeau Grange, (Port Said)—30 tons coals.
S s Pemba, (Bombay)—14 pieces prints.
S s Trifels, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—13,964 cwts steel.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—27,790 pieces grey goods, 20,920 pieces white goods, 7,002 pieces prints, 7,485 lbs grey yarns, 9,170 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 5 cwts spelter, and 10 cwts copper.
S s Europa, (Liverpool)—9,462 pieces white goods, 23,530 pieces prints, 4,000 lbs grey yarns, 48,100 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 37 cwts iron bars, 4,557 cwts steel, and 200 cwts spelter.
S s Bagdad, (Bombay)—786 pieces prints, and 700 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—24,321 pieces grey goods, 11,495 pieces white goods, 2,769 pieces prints, 4,800 lbs grey yarns, 9,800 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 60 cwts copper, and 25 cwts yellow metal.
S s Wistow Hall, (Perim)—130 tons coals.
S s Almora, (London)—4,614 pieces prints, 216 cwts iron bars, 931 cwts steel, and 499 cwts copper.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 96⅛ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. dearer, at 46⅛d. ; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ½ down in 4½ per Cents., at £78½ and £78¾ respectively ; while in New York the metal was ⅜ cent lower, at 100⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·86¾ dollars. Paris quotations come unchanged at 95¼ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·24½ for Exchange on London.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England wired by Reuter last evening shows a decrease of 3 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, making it stand at 40 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank minimum rate remained at 2½ per cent., to which it was reduced at the beginning of the month ; and the market rates of discount at 1¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅜ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. The price of ready Mid-American remained at 4 9-16d ; and all other spot prices were unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting August-September deliveries, which were unaltered. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

In New York, 8⅜ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands, and an advance of one point in September Futures at 8·13 cents was the only change yesterday.

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day, with little doing, either for export or local consumption, but prices show no further change. The Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 200 Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 157 ; 100 bales each of Domergaum, at Rs. 164¼ ; Cutch Ginned, at Rs. 170 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 172 ; Ujein, at Rs. 142 ; and 50 Indore, at Rs. 148 ; while exporters have bought 153 Akola at Rs. 155 ; and 100 bales each of Compta Ginned at Rs. 180 ; and Pachora, at Rs. 145½ per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export to-day, but the tone of the market has been steady and prices are unaltered all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done on the basis of previous quotations in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were follows :—

Cotton	1,382	bales.
Wheat	26,420	cwts.
Linseed	5,713	"
Rapeseed	7,839	"
Poppy seed	601	"
Castor seed	1,155	"

FREIGHTS show no improvement. More re-lets have been offering again for prompt shipment and placed at 18s. 6d. per ton for Seeds to Dunkirk, and 19s. for Wheat to Antwerp. The "Linsdale" (s) has filled up for Antwerp direct, at 19s per ton ; and the Anchor liner Roumania (s) got a line of measurement cargo for Liverpool at about previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 5 17-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, and during the day the rates for Bank remittance gave way 1-32d ; Credits remaining as before, but with not much doing in either direction. The tone at closing was still quiet, with ready rates quoted as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5½d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·87	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours may be called 1-16 per cent. lower for Money and ⅛ for Account than they closed at last evening, quotations being 107¼ to 9-16 for cash, 107 5-16 for the next settling day, and 107 1-16 for the August account ; but there has been next to nothing doing to-day to test rates. 108¼, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and quotations, with hardly an exception, are unaltered, pending the test of fresh transactions.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 12TH JULY, 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 3, part 2, 318 and 294.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 290 and 179. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F. Anthem—O Lord, how manifold are Thy works.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE. (Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 276 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 298 and 29.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 512 and 88.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 365, 266 and 214.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 180, 281 and 259.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 19, 289 and 271.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 169, 161 and 27.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Benson, S.S.J.E.
10 a.m.—(Weather permitting) Catechism or Children's Service (do.) ; Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (do.) ; Sermon by Revd Fr. Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. ; and 8 p.m. (Choral).
Alms for the poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.—Hymns 11, 2nd une, 96, 133 and 142.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Litany and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 163, 217 and 213.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 126 and 334.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 265, 160 and 23.
Offertory for "Children's Gift."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the steamer Cyreni on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others, are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Montresor, 2nd Lieut, 19th Bo Infty, Hind Examination, from Nusseerabad.
Bell. Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Kashmere.

JULY 10.

Stoddart, Lt-Col, Bengal, 16th Bengal Infy, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Searle, Lieut, 9th Bo Infty, on duty, to Mhow.
Walpole, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Bickford, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 10.

Kane, Major, Bengal Seaforth High, on leave, to England.
Searle, Capt, Bo, 12th Bo I, on leave, to Europe.
Montresor, 2nd Lieut, 19th Bo Infty, on duty, to Nussorabad.
Murray, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Rajkot.
Stoddart, Lt-Col, Bengal, 16th B I, on leave, to England.
Haydon, Lt-Col Bo. R E, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th July 1891.

The following member is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant :—No. 136 Gr. W. E. Vaughan.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1891.

First Quarter ...... " 11th, 10h. 20·2m., a.m.
Full Moon ...... " 21st, 6h. 45·4m., p.m.
Last Quarter...... " 28th, 9h. 21·0m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 11	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket :— Y. M. C. A. vs. Elphinstone College. Ordnance C. C. Gymkhana 1st XI. vs. 2nd XXII. Municipal C. C. vs. St. Patrick's Club. Amateur Concert of Gujratee Songs in aid of Tower Fund, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m.	5 30	6 40	2 7m 2 39a	7 39m 8 49a
Sun. 12	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Peninsular.*	5 30	6 40	2 47m 3 9a	8 9m 9 26a
Mon. 13	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 30	6 40	3 30m 3 49a	8 42m 10 8a
Tues. 14	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 31	6 40	4 18m 4 14a	9 32m 11 0a
Wed. 15	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 31	6 40	5 21m 5 56a	10 45m —
Thurs. 16	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 31	6 40	6 44m 5 50a	11 58m 0 16a
Fri. 17	3rd Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental.	5 32	6 40	8 10m 7 2a	1 2m 1 33a

* Left Aden on Monday at 6 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 9.

10 p.m. .. .. .. 82·3

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

6 a.m. .. .. .. 81·6
10 a.m. .. .. .. 84·1
2 p.m. .. .. .. 86·3
4 p.m. .. .. .. 84·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLOM—July 3, at Calcutta, the wife of George M Collom, Dooars, of a son.
HEINIG—July 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of R L Heinig, Forest Department, Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAHARD—BENNERTZ—July 1, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by Rev Father Lafont, S J, A D Rahard, son of late D Rahard of Nantes, late of Bombay, to Sophie Marie, youngest daughter of late T H Bennertz, of Dusseldorf, late of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CORNISH—June 28, at Mesai, Doom Dooma, Assam, Robert Beauchamp, only son of E S Cornish, aged 2 years and 1 month.
MAHOMED BUKSH—May 26, Moulvi Mahomed Buksh, (retired) E-A Commissioner, Oudh, now landed proprietor of Chhuprawot, &c., Bulandshahr District, aged 90 years.
POLLEYN—July 4, at Mian Mir, Maud Evaline, of convulsions, the beloved daughter of Sergeant and Mrs George Pulleyn, Bengal Commissariat Department, aged 1 year and 6 months.
SMITH—July 5, at Muttra, of heat apoplexy, W A Smith, Executive Engineer, P W D, (Retired List), the beloved husband of Mrs E J Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

How true it is that a prophet is never honoured in his own country, or even in the country where he begins to practise the prophetic art. The late Madame Blavatsky selected Bombay for the unfolding of the Theosophic faith in the Mahatmas to the Indian world. But the perverse generation which inhabited this city twelve or fourteen years ago was far from suspecting that it had in its midst the prophets of a new faith who were destined to infuse into the very heart of the Europe of the Nineteenth Century "something of the infinite sense of the vast illimitable mystery which characterises the Eastern regions." No one then imagined that Madame Blavatsky would one day compel a race of scientists and economists to realise the existence of the conception that "all material things are but a passing illusion, and that the spiritual alone is." In Allahabad and in Simla, where that remarkable Russian lady received some consolation for the sceptical coldness with which her strange mission was regarded in Bombay, it may be doubted whether even Mr. A. P. Sinnett and Mr. A. O. Hume fully comprehended that they were privileged to sit at the feet of an inspired teacher. They did not foresee that she would be canonised almost before her ashes were cold, and would be described by a contemporary historian as an inspired woman who had achieved the miracle of "making some of the most cultivated and sceptical men and women of this generation believe not only that the invisible world that encompasses us contains intelligences vastly superior to our own in knowledge of the Truth, but that it is possible for man to enter into communion with these hidden and silent ones, and to be taught of them the divine mysteries of Time and Eternity." This is what we read in the last *Review of Reviews*, in which Mr. W. T. Stead informs the whole English-speaking world that "Madame Blavatsky's teaching was much more in accord with the spirit of the New Testament than much of the pseudo-Christian teaching of our day." "H. P. B.," who died and was cremated in May, comes before us again in the Character Sketch of the *Review of Reviews* for June. The editor candidly admits that in paying this posthumous honour to the "deceased prophetess," he runs some risk of being laughed at. "There are those," he writes, "who imagine that because they can crack a joke about a tea-cup, they have disposed of Theosophy, just as there are some who seem to think a sneer at the pigs of Gadara roots up the foundations of Christian religion. To such gentry it will no doubt be a scandal that I should devote the Character Sketch this month to H. P. B., whose death last month deprived London of one of the most remarkable of its inhabitants."

Scandal or no scandal, Madame Blavatsky, when incinerated, makes very good copy, and Mr. Stead is not the man to stand upon trifles when copy is in view. He gives his own rhapsodical estimate of the prophetess, or perhaps we had better say the messenger of the Mahatmas, by way of introduction to a biographical panegyric from the loving pen of Mr. Sinnett. The luminous pages devoted to the theosophic apotheosis of the foundress of the theosophic conception of man and his mission are illustrated by four admirably executed portraits of the lady, one showing her in early life, another as she was seen in Allahabad in 1879, and two others of a later period. The outward presentment of Mr. Sinnett is also given, so that we may know what manner of man she converted into a devoted disciple and an enthusiastic literary pioneer. Mr. Stead somewhat unkindly repudiates any responsibility for Madame Blavatsky in her character as a worker of wonders. The "manifestations" are waved aside as mere trivialities, and unworthy of attention, "the shavings, as it were, thrown off from the beam of cedar-wood which she was fashioning as one of the pillars in the temple of truth." He is careful to impress upon his readers that the shavings in question were never even referred to in his conversations with the laborious carpenter. "It is slightly incomprehensible to me," he adds simply, "how any one can gravely contend that they constitute her claim to respect. It would be almost as reasonable to contend that Christianity is based upon the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius." One sees some reason to suspect that Mr. Stead is anxious to hedge a little while shouting "Great were the Mahatmas, and H. P. B. was their prophet." He writes of her as inspired, and he speaks reverentially of the sublime Intelligences who can teach us the mysteries of Time and Eternity, but of the inspired he tells us that "she was not the faultless monster whom the world never saw, and it must be admitted she was in more senses than one something of a monster." This is candid on the part of a panegyrist, to say the least. He goes on to say that "she was huge in body and in her character. Alike in its strength and weakness there was something of the Rabelaisian gigantesque ; but if she had all the nodosity of the oak, she was not without its strength ; and if she had the contortions of the Sybil, she possessed somewhat of her inspiration." This Rabelaisian prophetess is credited with the foundation of "what was to all intents and purposes a Church," to which she taught her great doctrine—that of the Mahatmas. These celestial go-betweens are sublime sages, a little less than the mute archangels who have no converse with mortals ; they fill the lower void and "are able and willing to enter into direct communication with men." Madame Blavatsky was the commissioned messenger of these sublime Intelligences, for the existence of which Mr. Stead is not prepared personally to vouch. But he produces as a competent witness Mr. Sinnett, who has "no more doubt of the existence of the Mahatmas than in that of the rate-collector or of the Archbishop of Canterbury." We are reminded that this undoubting testifier is not only a journalist and a man of science, but an Anglo-Indian and a man of the world—qualifications evidently regarded as sufficient to make a man a hardened sceptic. It seems to Mr. Stead difficult to doubt, or at all events not impossible to believe in the existence of the brethren when Mrs. Annie Besant also was won over by them to the new religion, and abandoned her position in the forefront of the army of militant atheism. But whether there really are any Mahatmas, or whether, if there be, Madame Blavatsky was commissioned by those "lieutenants of the Deity" to proclaim the true doctrine, are things too high for Mr. Stead to decide—he can no more intermeddle with such matters than with the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. So he hands the enquiry over to Mr. Sinnett as one who can do full justice to the "character of the strange but great Original whose unwieldy remains were cremated last month." The unwieldy remains ! Mr. Sinnett, as we shall see, uses the same term of endearment ; we must not set it down as brutal or unfeeling ; Madame Blavatsky herself inveighed against her proportions and spoke of herself as a hippotamus. Still the phase jars on the untheosophic ear.

Mr. Sinnett begins his "sketch" with the paradox that the world has heard too much about Madame Blavatsky and has known too little. Lively journalists in search of a new joke caught up her message to the world before a hundredth part of it had been delivered, and made it a theme for the amusement of average newspaper readers, who, sad to say, have not yet learned to take theosophy seriously. "Now that at last," says Mr. Sinnett, "she has bequeathed to the flames the battered and unwieldy physique that has burdened her fiercely energetic spirit so long, the time has perhaps come for focussing public attention on the work and purpose of her life." As might be expected, Mr. Sinnett treats the "exposure" in a magazine published in Madras with sovereign contempt. Mr. Hodgson's report to the Psychical Research Society is soon disposed of. It was shown in various pamphlets and articles to be worthless. The writer was fatally hoodwinked by the enemies of the movement. The publication of the report was all the same a tremendous blow. Madame Blavatsky was reduced almost to despair ; for a moment she underrated her reserves of strength and courage. But she soon rallied and, in 1887, returned to London at the earnest invitation of the disciples "who set up her banner very proudly and combined to emphasize in the most unequivocal way their devotion and trust to one whom the outer world vainly imagined to have been entirely crushed" by the Coulomb scandal. Mr. Sinnett speaks his mind freely about Madame Blavatsky's exasperating habit of making choice of unworthy confidants and companions who calummiated, while she put a heavy strain on the patience of her friends by her distrust and irritability. Mr. Sinnett is hard-put to it to reconcile many of the external ways of that wild strange creature, her roughness and failings, with her grand spiritual afflatus. To understand this personality it is necessary to understand "the workings of her Karma and the principles guiding the rulers of the initiated hierarchy"—the Mahatmas—"to which she was attached." None but the initiated would be able to understand an exposition of these Mysteries, and Mr. Sinnett does not waste his time in the endeavour to explain them. Why should he ? "The influence for good of Madam Blavatsky has been world-wide, and the theosophical writings are fermenting in modern society to an extent that bids fair to accomplish serious and important modifications of religious thinking." This prediction may be realized. It is well to know what is in store for us when the ferment has done its work. The current number of *Lucifer*, the theosophic organ founded by Madame Blavatsky, shows what the initiated may aspire to attain. The writer of "Wayside Jottings in Theosophical India," amongst other marvels, relates that a certain Yogi, having swallowed a cotton sheet seven yards long and three feet wide and drank twelve large *lotas* of water, rubbed the ankle-joint of his right foot with his right hand, and lo ! the cotton was instantly ejected into a basin. Could any Christian do that ? This was, however, only a trifle to what the Yogi did next, when he dislocated every joint in his body and then put them together again ; after which he reversed, by an effort of his exalted will, the peristaltic movements throughout the whole length of his alimentary canal. Theosophic experiences of this kind are well calculated to "widen the horizon of the mind" and prepare us for a new conception of human perfectibility.

COLONEL THE HON. N. G. LYTTELTON, Lord Reay's Military Secretary, who was in England when the achievements of Lieutenant Grant and his eighty men were made known, promptly turned his knowledge of Asiatic warfare to advantage for the enlightenment of our countrymen at home. An article in the *New Review* is the result, in which Colonel Lyttelton gives a remarkably racy account of the hardy little Gurkhas, who were largely represented in Lieutenant Grant's little party. For this race the Colonel has the greatest admiration, and he quotes their extraordinary pluck and endurance, coupled with their short stature, as an argument against a too great insistance upon height in the linesman. Whether it is fighting hand to hand with the bayonet or his national weapon, the kukri, or at long range with the modern arms of precision, it is all one with the Gurkha, and he thoroughly enjoys himself, either charging or skirmishing. This opinion is not based upon Colonel Lyttelton's actual personal experience, for we do not think it was his good fortune to serve alongside the Gurkhas at any time. His war services were in the Jowaki campaign and in Egypt. But it is the generally accepted character of the race, and the statement and the anecdotes he gives in support of it are easily proved, the latter having been related to him at first hand. In one of our frontier expeditions, he says, the Pathans were retreating up the hill-side pursued by some Gurkhas. One of them got above the track by which the enemy were retreating, crouched behind a rock, and on a tall Pathan stopping just below him to fire sprang out at him and cut his head in two like a pumpkin. This was related by an eye-witness, who naturally credited the performance to the smallest man in the regiment. Another eye-witness says that in the Mutiny he saw some sepoys take refuge in a house, and a little Gurkha—the average height is five feet three—crouched down by a window watching for his opportunity like a cat by a mouse-hole. After some waiting a Pandy put his head cautiously out to reconnoitre, but he never drew it in again, the Gurkha having cut it off with a single blow. At this time the Gurkhas, as was excusable, were looked upon with some mistrust, and efforts were made to induce them to join the ranks of the mutineers. "The regiment goes wherever it is ordered ; we obey the bugle-call." This was their reply, and formed the guiding motto of their subsequent conduct. No branch of the service fought with more determination than the Gurkhas. In the mutiny the Sirmoor battalion was under almost continuous fire day and night for three months and eight days at Delhi, when their casualties amounted to 327 men killed and wounded out of a total of 490 and eight officers out of nine. Notwithstanding the deserved eulogy which he bestows upon them, Colonel Lyttelton is bound to admit there is something of the savage in the Gurkha, and he fancies his employment against an European enemy might be objected to by some over-sensitive philanthropists. It might be well to try them, and should occasion arise, to pit them against the Cossacks ; but Colonel Lyttelton concludes that after all, "if you are to be killed in action, it does not matter much whether your head is sliced off by a kukri or pierced by a bullet from a mark II. magazine rifle," which he takes to be the most civilized lethal weapon now in use. They are notoriously courageous and faithful, and the military instinct is so strong within them that no one will have any hesitation in believing the narrative with which Colonel Lyttelton closes his remarks. Major Reid, returning from the front after an engagement, (during the Mutiny), saw a boy, not more than thirteen years of age, crouching behind a rock and armed with a rifle. Suspecting it was one of his line boys, he went up to him and found that it was so. The boy had accompanied his father into action, and when the latter was knocked over, he took his rifle and ammunition and went on with the regiment. He displayed with great pride four distinct wounds made by one bullet which had gone through both his legs. Recognising that he was one of the right sort, Major Reid at once admitted him into the ranks and then promoted him corporal. He served throughout the remainder of the seige, receiving two more wounds, and eventually became a native officer and is believed to be still serving.

PRINCIPAL OXENHAM favours us with the copy of a series of letters which he has unearthed from the archives of the Elphinstone College, which will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the history of that institution. The portrait of Mountstuart Elphinstone which adorns the walls of the College, and his statue by Chantrey in the Town Hall, are conspicuous amongst the not too abundant art treasures of Bombay, and the correspondence which Mr. Oxenham sends us throws an interesting light upon the circumstances under which the portrait was secured. When Mr. Elphinstone retired from the Governorship of Bombay in 1827, an address was presented to him from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay in which special reference was made to his exertions to promote education amongst the native community, and a determination was expressed to raise a fund for the purpose of founding Professorships to teach the language, literature, sciences, and moral philosophy of Europe. At the same time a request was made to Mr. Elphinstone that he would permit his portrait to be drawn by an able artist in England, in order that it might be placed in the rooms of the Native Education Society as a permanent memorial of the liberal and enlightened founder of that Society. The Native Education Society has passed away, but the Elphinstone College—the ultimate form which the Elphinstone Institution which the Society founded with the aid of Government—is the permanent memorial of its work and of Mountstuart Elphinstone. The letters brought to light by Mr. Oxenham show the care that was taken to secure that Elphinstone's portrait should be by an "able artist," for no one less eminent than Sir Thomas Lawrence was thought fit to do justice to the subject. The artist, on the other hand, was quite conscious of the merits of his subject, and there is a fine old-world enthusiasm in the way in which he speaks of Elphinstone and his services to the Empire. Lawrence died before he could finish the portrait, but his "ghost," a Mr. Simpson, seems to have dealt only with the figure, being strictly enjoined not to touch the face, "the only part Sir Thomas Lawrence had been employed on, and which it would be little less than sacrilege to allow any-one else to finish." The subscribers were more than satisfied with the work, as well they might be, and if there is much in this beautiful "Lawrence" which is not from Lawrence's own brush, that is not more than can be said of every masterpiece of Rubens, to say nothing of masters of much later date. It will be noted that Sir Thomas Lawrence charged seven hundred guineas for a full-length portrait. Artists' prices have gone up since then. Sir John Millais, we imagine, would scarcely care to paint even an ex-Governor of Bombay for anything less than a sum in four figures.

THE Anti-Vaccination party—who are beginning to pay attention to India, and appear anxious to prove that leprosy is freely distributed in the lymph tube—will not find much to support their theory in the report of vaccination under the Bombay Government last year. Dr. Macrury assures us that no instances [illegible] reported of any diseases having been communicated through vaccination, and the quality of the work, he is confident, would compare favourably with vaccination in England. The [illegible] indeed, show that, considering that vaccination is not compulsory in India, a remarkably large proportion of the population are submitting themselves to it. Nearly three-[illegible] of the children under a year old, who [illegible] were registered, were vaccinated last year, and this proportion was somewhat smaller than in preceding years, owing to the transfer of the vaccinators from their proper duty to census work, and to a number of them having been disabled through influenza. Revaccination, however, does not make way, and everywhere the people are opposed to it. Why this should be it is difficult to say, and it is not clear what is meant by the observation that very little improvement in this direction can be expected, unless vaccination be made compulsory. The compulsory enforcement of primary vaccination would not make re-vaccination more acceptable, and the Government would be reluctant to go in advance of the English law, which leaves re-vaccination to take care of itself. [illegible] satisfactory feature of the report is the [illegible]creasing resort to animal vaccination to [illegible] it bears witness. Curiously enough, [illegible] in Baroda the people are said to great[illegible] preciate animal vaccination, and in most places it has been taken to kindly, in Ka[illegible] it has been objected to. Last October, [illegible] seems, an inoculated calf was sent from Bombay. The Hindu inhabitants petitioned [illegible] Commissioner against its use, but no [illegible] opposition was offered. There has been [illegible] difficulty, however, in procuring young c[illegible] for inoculation, and the contractor who has b[illegible] supplying them hitherto has refused to renew his contract. This is a curious instance of the capriciousness with which the religious difficulty crops up. As a rule, vaccination has been accepted by the Hindus without distrust, and some of them have so far found it in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the vaccinators in the North-West Provinces occasionally come across children with the vaccination marks rubbed with earth taken from near a shrine of Kali. The case of the Karachi Hindus is happily quite exceptional.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, in reply to a correspondent, states that he has ascertained by inquiry at the India Office that the falling off of trade between India and Afghanistan, as well as through Afghanistan, in 1888-89, was succeded by a considerable improvement in 1889-90. A report presented to Parliament last April places the imports into India at Rx. 193,480 for 1888-89, and Rx. 346,214 for 1889-90, while the exports from India for the two periods are respectively Rx. 526,798 and Rx. 813,450. The causes which have combined to prevent the growth of trade continue to operate with increased intensity. Russian competition is keener, while the Russian fiscal restrictions against the intrusion of English and Indian goods from the East are increasingly severe. The transit duties levied by the Ameer are practically prohibitive of trade from the Indian frontier beyond the zone of Cabul, and latterly the effect of these heavy dues has been increased by relatively light dues imposed from Russian territory into Afghanistan. The revival of trade with Cabul is attributed by the local authorities of the Punjab, chiefly to the cessation of disturbances in the dominions of the Ameer, a circumstance which accounts for the larger trade done with Cabul in all the principal articles.

SIR JOHN GORST has to thank the *St. James's Gazette* for the following tale from a black-letter student, who says that he found it in the Black Book of Politics, an ancient work :—In the days of King Demos, in a far-off-country, there lived and flourished a right wittie Grand Vizier, who was cunnynge if he so willed it to stroke men roughlie with the wrong side of his tongue. It was reported unto him that one of his undermen or Ministers, a right clever fellawe, yet discontent withal because he did not set the Thames on fyre all atte once, did make plaint in public and aver that *Governments have always hated and discouraged independent original talent, and promoted mediocrity.* Whereat his fellow-undermen or Ministers were exceeding sore, and made plea to the Grand Vizier that the Caviller should be sent to the righte about—he was too clever a fellawe, saide they, to be any longer one of them. Nay, but, said the Vizier, it would be a more merrier vengeance to promote him. Did he not say himself that Governments always promote mediocrity ? So he was made offer of a very high place, yet knew not whether he should say Ay thereto or Nay, fearing in each case that men might jape him for his rash talkinge.

MR. BEJONJI RUTTONJI KOTEWAL, the Interpreter of the Bombay Small Cause Court, has published a collection of the questions put to candidates for the High Court Vakils' and Sub-Judges' examination from 1869 to 1889, dedicating the work to Mr. Justice Birdwood "in recognition of the interest taken by him in the advancement of the judicial service and the native bar." The compiler claims to have answered the questions with the utmost care and accuracy, and to have taken counsel with competent lawyers in cases where he had doubts as to the correctness of the answers. He advises students not to study their examination papers until they have mastered their text-books, a very necessary caution to students who are disposed to rely rather on memory than upon an intelligent apprehension of their subject. If rightly employed, the manual, which consists of over eight hundred pages, may be very serviceable.

QUIETLY, without even the daily obituarists thinking him worthy of a line, Peter Martin Duncan, M.B., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in King's College and in the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has passed away in his sixty-seventh year. Yet he ranked among the upper ten of his calling, which was science, for though he began life as Demonstrator of Anatomy in King's College, Medical School, and was for a time engaged in practice, he early deserted physic for fossil corals and star-fishes, forty or more years of busy unremunerative toil being devoted to these by ways of natural history. He edited Lyell's Text-books, translated and adapted some popular zoological works, wrote endless "papers," and was editor and part-author of the best popular work on zoology, which is as yet before the world. He was long secretary of the Geological Society, president in 1876 and 1877, and once at least presided over the geological section of the British Association.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* commenting on the last number of the National History Society's journal, says : "It seems a pity that some Society on lines similar to that of Bombay cannot be formed for Bengal."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FURTHER MANIPUR PAPERS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

[illegible]cial papers relating to Manipur have [illegible]shed, bringing the correspondence down [illegible]d.

[illegible]e of the despatches now published Lord [illegible]formed His Excellency the Viceroy that he [illegible]ith him in considering it essential for the [illegible]f the British position in India that subordinative states should understand that the [illegible]f British officers renders the murderers [illegible]ors liable to be punished by death, despite [illegible] they may receive from the authorities [illegible]tes concerned.

IMPERIAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

[illegible]peror William attended a garden party [illegible] the Prince and Princess of Wales at [illegible]gh House yesterday afternoon. Her [illegible]e Queen was present.

[illegible] evening the Emperor, accompanied by [illegible] of the Royal family, was present at a [illegible]cert in the Albert Hall.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The city was *en fete* to-day in honour of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The decorations along the route from Buckingham Palace were of the most gorgeous description, and the display has never been equalled. Their Majesties, who proceeded in state, were escorted by picked men of the Guards. On arrival at the Guildhall the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the city.

At the luncheon which followed his Majesty, replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Lord Mayor, said he was always at home when in England, being the grandson of Her Majesty the Queen, who would ever be remembered for the nobility of her character and the wisdom of her counsels. The English and Germans, he said, were of the same blood, and, following the example of his grandfather and father, he would always strive to maintain the historical friendship which existed between the two countries. His Majesty declared that he aims, above all things, at the maintenance of peace, and would always be ready to unite with England and other nations in the common labour for a peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, with the in coming mails of 3rd July, left here for Aden at 6 a. m. to-day.

THE FORTHCOMING VACANCIES IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

In the next few months there will be several vacancies in the Political Department to be filled. Colonel Ross, Resident, Persian Gulf, retires in September. Sir H. Prendergast, now at Mysore, and Colonel Tweedie at Bagdad, leave in October. Colonel Powlett, Resident in the Western Rajputana States, vacates next February.

THE ABSENCE OF ARTILLERY WITH THE LATE MR. QUINTON'S PARTY.

Regarding the fatal absence of artillery with the late Mr. Quinton's party, to which frequent reference has been made, it has now come to light that when the small force was at Kohima, Lieutenant Chatterton suggested taking the two 7-pr. guns which are always stationed there. Colonel Skene consulted Mr. Quinton on the point, when it was, unfortunately, decided not to take artillery.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF MR. O'BRIEN, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.

Very little hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant Ritchard, Political Assistant, 2nd class, has been posted as Assistant Commander, Merwara. Lieutenant Bayley, Political Assistant, 2nd class, has been posted as Assistant Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana. Lieutenant Mart officiates as Second-in-command, Bhopal Battalion. Colonel Law, Political Agent, 1st class, on return from privilege leave, has been posted as Political Officer with ex-Amir Yakub Khan of Kabul.

THE VICE-CONSUL FOR PERSIA.

The Governor-General recognises the appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee as Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay.

GRANT OF LEAVE AND CHANGES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Major Drummond, Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Finance Department.—Mr. Anthony, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Public Works Department.—The services of Colonel Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue Department.—Mr. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, has been granted fifteen months' furlough.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The Commander-in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieut. Fisher, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry. Lieut Elderton, 1st Battalion, East Surrrey Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officieate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 2nd July.

19th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon Griffith, Indian Medical Service, officeating in medical charge, to be permanent, *vice* Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Indian Medical Service, transferred.

23rd Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieut. Paul, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 3rd July.

25th Regiment, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon Street, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Poona district, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Anderson, Indian Medical Service, on furlough, or until further orders.

Reference to Army Order No. 334 of 3rd instant, Lieutenant Bell, Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, will remain attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major Pratt has been posted to No. 3 Battery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Captain Marling, V. C., 18th Hussars, having been selected for the Adjutancy of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Weir, Royal Irish Rifles, is directed to proceed to Malta to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on resigning his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

North Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion.—Lieut. Logan, to England, from the 23rd April to 21st August, on private affairs.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Captain W. B. Piers, from 24th June 1891, on private affairs, in extension of leave

THE CASE AGAINST THE CHIEF GUARD, S. M. RAILWAY.

POONA, JULY 10.

Belcher, chief guard, Southern Mahratta Railway, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 700, has been sent back to the Committing Magistrate, Mr. Wiltshire, and will be sent for trial to the Bombay High Court Sessions.

LADY HARRIS' *FETE* TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF POONA.

Lady Harris has decided to give a *fete* in Poona to all European school children in the station about the end of the present month. Date not yet definitely fixed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora from Trieste left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	78¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	46⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £27,100,000, decrease £1,200,000; public deposits £4,200,000, decrease £2,700,000; other deposits £37,800,000, increase £2,600,000; other securities £30,800,000, decrease £1,000,000; notes and gold £1,700,000, decrease £1,200,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the liabilities.

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

A BALL was held at Ganeshkhind last evening and was numerously attended, as will be seen by the list of names below. The arrangements were much the same as usual, the A.-D.-C.'s in attendance being Captain St. Ledger Jervis and Captain Cox, Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., being still unwell. The dance commenced at 9-30, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris took part in many of the dances. At midnight supper was served, and after the repast dancing was resumed, and it was not until close upon 2 a.m. that the last of the guests departed.

Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Khan, H H
Atkins, Mr and Miss
Armstrong, Mr
Anderson, Dr A W
Bromelow, Mr W
Brooker, Capt
Bickgood, Capt
Blomfield, Maj C J
Budgen, Miss
Broome, Capt
Brown, Mr
Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs W
Bolster, Miss
Berkham, Capt and Mrs
Bilgood, Mr and Mrs
Breul, Mrs
Butler, Captain
Bourke, Dr and Mrs Ulick
Burke, Dr and Mrs
Barren, Dr and Mrs
Croly, Dr
Cole, Mr
Cooke, the Rev C, SJ
Cunningham, Col, Mrs and Miss Coppell, Mr E L
Couper, Colonel and Mrs
Carthew-Yorstoun, Capt
Cooke, Mr Samuel
Cates, Surg-Genl
Carrington, Col
Cook, Dr, Mrs and Miss
Curtis, Major and Mrs
Collister, Mr J G
Dickenson, Mr and Mrs
Dunsterville, Mr
Ditmas, Mr and Mrs
Duperier, Major and Mrs
Dixon, Mr
Dennett, Miss Constance
Dunlop, Mr
Duffin, Capt
Dashwood, Mr
Davey, Mr H S
Davidson, Mr H C
Dobson, Mr F
DaSilva Rev J L
Ferguson, Dr
Firebrace, Lt-Col F
Forrest, Miss
Fry, Mr and Mrs
Fixott, Major
Ferguson, Bde-Surgn and Mrs
Fletcher, Mr and Mrs
Greaves, H E Sir George
Goldsmith, Col and Mrs
Greig, Col
Gleadon, Mrs
Gott, Capt and Mrs
Geoghegan, Capt
Goldsmith, Col, and the Officers Lanc Fus
Harris, Surgeon and Mrs
Huddlestone, Mr
Hill, Lt-Col
Hodgson, Miss
Harrison, the Rev P R
Harriss, Rev J A and Mrs
Horne, Rev P B
Haynes, Capt
Harrison, Capt
Heath, Lt-Col and Mrs
Hughes, Col
Hicks, Mr and Mrs
Horrocks, Capt A M
Henderson, Mr
Hatch, Mr and Mrs
Howard-Warden, Mr
Hughes, Mr and Mrs W
Hogg, Genl and Mrs
Howard, Mrs and Miss
Hepburne, Major and Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Heath, Col, and the Officers 10th B L
Hay, Surgn Major
Hearn, Mr and Mrs
Haji Mirza Hussan Khan
Hensley, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Dr and Mrs
Harding, Dr
Humfrey, Col and Mrs
Jungnee Shah, Mr
James, Lt-Col
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee
Jones, Capt Turner, Mrs, and the Officers R E
Jervois, Miss
Khandalavala, Mr and Mrs
Kadri Be
Kirkham, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses
Knox, Capt
Kazi Shahabudin
Kenny, Mr J
Lochee, Rev A C
Logan, Mr A C
Loch, Mr
Lewis, Mr
Lister, Major
Le Quesne, Mr
LeMesurier, Mr
MacRury, Surgeon Major and Mrs
Mackay, the Rev J H
Moller, Major and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr
Macpherson, Maj and Mrs
Martin, Mrs Gerald
Mollison, Mr and Mrs J
Moochool Shah
McVeagh, Miss
Merriman, Col
McCarty, Major and Officers of Detachment the King's Own
Mithall, Maj, Mrs, and Miss
McLachlan, Mr D
Muncherji Kursetji
Moxon, Miss
Merewether, Miss
Moore, Mr and Mrs
Macnee, Mr and Mrs
McConaghy, Mr and Mrs
McIver, Mr and Mrs
Millett, Mr
Nulkar, the Hon'ble Mr, Mrs and the Misses K L
Osmaston, Mr L S
Owen, Capt Owen
Pennet, Mr and Mrs
Pryce-Wooden, Mr and Mrs
Painter, Mr and Mrs
Peyton, Major
Parakh, Mrs
Pudumjee, Mr Dorabjee
Pottinger, Genl, Mrs, and the Misses
Potts, Major and Mrs
Page, Capt
Palmes, Mr
Peterkin, Dr and Mrs
Pollen, Dr John
Page, Mr and Mrs H
Price, Mrs
Pollen, Dr and Mrs
Peyton, Capt W J
Quill, Sug-Major and Mrs
Rayment, Mr and Mrs
Reinold, Mr and Mrs
Ramsden, Major and the Hon'ble Mrs
Rawlins, Col
Reed, Mr and Mrs
Ranade, Mr and Mrs
Swan, Miss
Small, Rev J and Mrs
Sassoon, Lady
Stockinger, Mr
Selby, Mr and Mrs
Stannard, Capt, Mrs, and Miss
Stuart, Capt and Mrs
Spratt, Col, and the Officers Worc Regt
Street, Surgn A
Spring, Col
Smith, Major and Mrs Newnam
Sutton, Dr and Mrs
Shuttleworth, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Thomson, Dr
Twemlow, Col, R E
Tallents, Capt and Mrs
Tighe, Mr
Tandz, Col, and the Officers 25th Regt Bo Inf
Toparwalla, Mr
Tritton, Capt and Mrs
Trask, Surgeon
Tytler, Colonel
Turnbull, Mr and Mrs
Thacker, Surgeon R C
Tidy, Major and Mrs
Usborn, Mr
Upperton, Mrs
Von Donop, Major and Mrs
Westropp, Mr S H
Westmacott, Col, and the Officers 28th Pioneers
Williams, Capt and Mrs R
Walker, Mr and Mrs E O
Warner, Col
Wenden, Mr and Mrs
Willougby, Lt-Col
Wickham, Capt of 25th Regt, Bo Inf
Whitcombe, Dr
Wiltshire, Mr
Wellby, Mr M S
Wartabet, Dr and Mrs
Wright, Mr and Mrs
Willoughby, Col and the Officers, 3rd Cav
West, Sir Raymond, and the Misses
Warren, Surgn-Genl
Wilkins, Mr
Walker, Major and Mrs
Walker, Major, and Officers 13th Bo Inf
Willaume, Mr
Young, Dr and Mrs
Young, Mr and Mrs

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London, yesterday:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Bushby
Mr S Bere
Col Erskine
Lieut Fisher
Mr Gay
Sir H L Harrison
Mr Howard
Mr F Harris
Mr C E Henry
Mr Lewis
Col Ottley
Mr C T R Scovell
Mr Horsman
Mr Weiemill
Mr King
Maj Ferrand
Mr Handley
Mr Stewart
Mr MacMaster
Miss Smith

FOR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Mr Burn
Mr Crawley
Capt and Mrs Davidson
Mr and Mrs Donaldson
Rev C H Pelly
Mr Holmes
Mr and Mrs J W Johnson
Mr McHutchin
Mrs Stewart
Mr Thelusson
Mr Bedford
Mr Huldin
Mrs Stoddart
Mr Brodaile
Mr H Fawett
Surg Maj and Mrs Boyd
Dr and Mrs Simpson
Major Greenaway
Mr Stevens

FOR MARSEILLES.

Major Kane
2 Masters Angeo
Mr O Tescho

FOR BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Mrs Stewart
Mr Price
Mr Geuths
Mr Hogg
Mr Howard
Mr Semans
Mr McBlain

THE American Postal Subsidy Bill, which, according to some calculations, will confer a subsidy of 2,500*l.* for each trip across the Atlantic, reminds a writer in *The Blue Peter*, that it is rather the American than the English "globe-trotter" whose patronage affords effective support to the great steam-ship lines. Comparatively speaking, Englishmen, we are told, do not travel at all. The traffic across the North Atlantic—leaving emigration out of the question—is almost entirely American; that to the East, Australia, and the Cape, colonial and official. In brief, it is "Uncle Sam" who supplies the great majority of the sallon passengers, not only to the English lines but to the French and German also.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—A trial has been made with carrier-pigeons which gave admirable results. Two and three-year-old pigeons were let fly at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, and reached Vienna in an incredibly short time. The first arrived in four hours and eleven minutes, and the first five all within four hours and twenty-two minutes. The sixth took five hours and forty minutes. The distance from Nuremberg to Vienna is three hundred and twenty miles. In all, one hundred and twenty pigeons were let fly, all of which arrived in Vienna before eight in the evening, having started at half-past six in the morning.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

ONCE upon a time—and a very good time it was—when news vendors quoted Horace, when ladies smoked tobacco, and princes went about with baccarat counters in their pockets, crying: "Who'll play with me?" This is how our children's children will begin to tell the story of the great 'bus strike and of the incidents that gave colour to the last decade of the 19th century. It will not be necessary for them to draw, as we did, on the imagination for a wonderful prologue to a wonderful history, nor to resort to extravagant invention in order to obtain a hearing. The fairy tales of our day have been surpassed by reality, and fact still remains more strange than fiction.

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Long ago, before seers and sages were replaced by Captain Coe and the great army of newspaper prophets, it was predicted that carriages would go without horses, and it has come to pass, in spite of the incredulity with which the world of that day greeted the startling prophecy. A month ago which of us would have believed a prophetic warning that London with its many thousand 'buses would become all at once 'busless—which of us would credit the story of the city stricken almost silent—of the great traffic suddenly paralysed, and of the fin-de-siecle Londoner, ease-loving and extravagant, tramping to and from the City to save his pennies for the strikers and to uphold their rights. Yet this also has come to pass.

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For a whole week the omnibuses and road Coars were still. From Charing Cross to World's end, from Mile End waste to Piccadilly, was a desert, a pleasant enough desert for the nervous maiden lady and the feeble old gentleman who dread a crowded crossing; if the same cause that suspended the traffic and reduced the bustle and jostling did not also preclude their enjoying the immunity from it, by making the far off streets inaccessible to them. However, the *vox populi* greeted with delight the close of the strike at the end of a week—the great convenience that all but a comparatively small section of the community derive from the vulgar but useful omnibus, greatly overbalancing the slight advantage of having quieter streets, safer crossings, and rest from the sight of the ungainly advertisement-covered vehicles. How happy we were to hear them lumbering along as usual on Monday morning, and how musical we thought the conductors cry, "Cheering Cross, Baink, all the way one penny." For between ourselves, there are limits to the capabilities of the animal popularly known as "shank's pony;" and there are, unfortunately, still narrower limits to the supply of. private carriages on hansoms. Alas! the days of generous fairy godmothers are gone by, and London mice and rats and pumpkins, unless under the auspices of the great conjuror of Drury Lane, do not develope into lacqueys, coach horses or coaches.

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The Marquis of Ripon, speaking at a big meeting of Liberals held by the South St. Pancreas Association in Holborn Town Hall said: "I can express no opinion as to the details of the omnibus quarrel, but this I will say—the long hours that omnibus men have had to labour are discreditable to this country. I think for my part, if it should come to be question of short hours or high dividends, the dividends must go to the wall."

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The subscription list opened by the Princess of Wales to show the appreciation of the women attached to the British army for Mrs. Grimwood's courage and devotion is sure to be supported by the wives and daughters of civilians as well as by those of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in whose name it was started.

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Among the successful lady wranglers this year is Miss Edith M. Read of Girton, daughter of Dr. Charles Read, London. Miss Read was born at Malden in 1869, so she is just twenty-two. She was educated at the North London Collegiate Schools and headed the women's list in the Cambridge Mathematical tripos. Miss Eliza Marshall, who is in the first class of mediæval and modern languages tripos, is the daughter of the late Mr. Francis Marshall, of Medical Hall, Agra, India, where she was born.

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One of the latest developments of go-ahead womankind is a Social Art Club called the 91, which has its head-quarters at 17, 18, 19, The Bolton Studios, Red Cliffe Road, S. W., Men's Art Clubs are numerous, but until now there has been only one association of artistic women in London, the lady artists who hold their exhibitions and Soirees at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. There is no sex in art we are told, and in so far as there is but one standard of excellence for men and women, it is undoubtedly true: though in detail there must be the same differences of character between men's and women's painting or sculpture as there is between their handling of other subjects. But though it is not, as a rule, well to accentuate the distinctions between men's and women's work, there is a commendable wisdom in women uniting to form a kind of trade union or co-operation to aid one another in bringing their work to the public notice, and this is a special feature of the new club, which draws most of its members from the regions of South Kensington, and Chelsea artists are essentially gregarious.

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At the back of Holland Park the chief colony has settled and built itself picturesque dwelling-places in quaint old gardens, where in early summer the blackbird sings and the apple and cherry blossoms peep over the old brick walls. Other settlers in search of the beautiful have gone to St. John's Wood, and Hampstead, Campden Hill, is also a land of promise to which the artistic pilgrim in his progress towards the temple of success turns his eyes longingly. Beauty is subordinated to business in the scattered village of studies that stretch from the Fulham Avenue through Manresa Road and Glebe Place, to the riverside. There pot boilers are the order of the day, and when the public is satiated with river scenes, historic houses and Chelsea pensioners, the nomadic instincts of the artist break out, and he folds his tent like the Arab and as silently steals away to the land of Canaan or Campden Hill, or Paris, the paradise of artists as well as of good Americans. But the Boltons, one of the most interesting of artistic haunts, is hidden away between two long dull streets off the Fulham Road, and only a habitue or a curious searcher into the mystery of London's backways is aware of the existence of the artistic oasis that lies in the heart of the brick and mortar desert of S.-W. London. A passing stranger, seeing the doors invitingly ajar, would think, as he groped his way into the dimly-lit vestibule, that he had discovered some museum of antiquities where goddesses and heroes of all sorts and conditions—the haughty, the serene, the defiant and the contemptuous—look down on the dusty little world below.

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But if the stranger continues his investigations, new surprises await him. Beyond the vestibule stretches a corridor into the infinite distance—away, away, until ceiling, walls, and floor are lost in hazy indistinctness. Is it a convent of holy women this severely simple cloister with its little doors and peep-holes, its undecorative colouring, and ascetic cocoa matting? Or a beguinage where ladies retire at times to devote themselves to good works in penance for such sins of omission and commission as are supposed to be removeable by penitential sacrifices! The bill of fare hung prominently in the entrance hall effaces the idea of fasting and abstinence or unlimited *jours maigres*, and the frequent appearance of manly forms at the small doorways removes the delusion of its being a convent. But on Friday and Saturday, when the 91 Art Club held their first public reunion and show of pictures, there was little evidence of the original ascetic character of the place. Palms and ferns, flowers and pretty dresses, did away with the severity of the architectural lines and the grimness of their painting; there was none of the ordinary monastic stillness of the corridor—a silence often made audible, be it said, by an unconventual babel within the studios—a tide of gay and sombre idlers, would-be artistic or frankly Gothic, flowed and ebbed, carrying a floating tangle of chatter drawn from all sources—out of which every now and again rose, like the inevitable cork that forms part of the flotsam and jetsam of latterday seashores, the question "what do you think of the pictures?" Well, the pictures, every one agreed, were very nice, some very good indeed: there was realistic refreshment for the mind of the Goth who was tired of trying for the solution of a charming impressionist problem; there were colour studies for those who think the grey school dead and buried—plenty of temptation, in fact, for all who wished to pass away that tiresome precious lingering fleeting thing called time, of which everybody wants to get rid and nobody has enough.

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Any ordinary hostess—one does not speak of the brilliant, historic, faraway Remusats, de Staels, and Recamiers,—but a star of low magnitude, conscious that her light does not always shine even to the end of her dinner table, is often very grateful to the society crazes which supply a topic to guests whose resources begin to fail, or who are not very clever at drawing out those of their neighbours. Although she may have provided a lion, she knows that strangers cannot at once begin to discuss him; but if she has a "Strudwick table" or even a Strudwick of doubtful authenticity, she feels the ground beneath her feet. The pretty craze of to-day for table decoration is one on which many changes can be rung, a person who is daring enough to say he hates flowers being rare, and only tolerated on the supposition that he has had an overdose of botany in his youth which has affected his brain.

A NUMBER of artisans have been taken from Bombay by the Goa Government to repair steam launches which are lying there.

MR. W. D. CAROLIS, the leather merchant who bought the "black pearl," found at the last Ceylon fishery, has just sold it locally for Rs. 5,000.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GLOBE TROTTER.

GEMELLI CARERI ON HIS WAY TO INDIA.

I

GEMELLI CARERI, one of the early European travellers who visited India before the days of the English supremacy, was born at Naples in 1651 and died in 1725. He began his journey round the world, in the course of which he visited India on June 13th, 1693, and ended it on Dec. 3rd, 1699. Although it was family troubles that drove this Italian doctor in civil law to start on his long journey, he must have had a natural inclination for travelling, as he had already made a tour through Europe in 1683. Before commencing the recital of his travels he gives his readers some hints as to the various routes to India and as to what the eastern traveller ought to take with him, so that his first chapter might have done very well as an introduction to a seventeenth century Murray's Handbook to India. Of the routes to India available in those days he mentions four. The first was to sail round the cape in a French, English, Dutch or Portuguese East Indiaman. But by this route there was "much danger to life or at least to health in the midst of these horrible tempests and tedious calms, which keep the spirit in continual alarm, while the body is entirely fed on spoiled food, and one drinks no water which is not tainted and full of worms, all which is due to the sojourn of thirty or forty days that the vessel has to make on the Equator. This voyage may cost from 100 to 200 pieces of eight according to the part of the ship in which you have your berth." The second route was to go by Leghorn or Malta to Alexandria, and thence to sail up the Nile to Cairo and continue the journey in Mahometan vessels through the Red Sea. The third and commonest route for Europeans was to sail from Leghorn to Alexandretta or Aleppo, and thence proceed to Ispahan by a choice of five caravan routes, all of which, however, were infested with robbers. The fourth and safest route, which Gemelli Careri followed himself and recommended to others, was to go to Constantinople and then on across the Black Sea to Trebizond. As to the manner of travelling, he recommended those going to the east not to provide themselves with large sums of money or letters of credit, but to travel with merchandise. "The traveller thereby provides himself with a natural means of intercourse with all nations, and even the most barbarous welcome a merchant who brings them the comforts of life, and think that in pillaging or ill-treating him they would offend in his person the right of nations and expose themselves to the same treatment in the form of reprisals." The best merchandise to take to the East would appear at this time to have been the Waterbury watches of the day and the charms and balms which were the precursors of Holloway's ointment and pills. "One should take these round and long crystals in the shape of an olive made at Venice, because Orientals buy them at a high price to ornament their arms and legs, which they always leave bare. The theriac of Venice is still the most esteemed in the East and at Ispahan. It can easily be bartered for the precious balm of Persia, that is called the balm of the mummy. A large fortune may be gained by making such an exchange with one of the king's eunuchs, for whom it is collected. To make very considerable gain with a small capital and less trouble, it will be necessary to buy at Malta these petrified serpents' tongues and eyes found in the place where St. Paul, according to the common tradition, caused all the venomous animals of the island to assemble and die. They can be bought wholesale at a sou apiece, and in Persia and in India are sold for as much as two crowns, and for much more in China; experience having made plain that the serpents of these countries, however venomous they may be, do no harm to those who wear one of these petrified tongues inside a ring in such a way that the stone touches the flesh. Emeralds sell well, because their colour is extremely pleasing to Mahometans. Cheap watches are in demand there." The traveller is also recommended to provide himself before starting with a certain amount of medical and surgical skill, including, if possible, the ability to operate on diseased eyes. Provided with such knowledge and a medicine box, the traveller was "esteemed and caressed" everywhere in Turkey, Persia, and India, and had the chance of not merely paying his way, but returning home rich by the exercise of the healing art. After this preliminary discourse on choice of route and equipment, Gemelli Careri proceeds to commence the account of his own journey.

On what he saw and did before he began to travel straight for India we need not dwell. Suffice it to say that he spent some ten months in preliminary travels through Egypt, the Holy Land, and Turkey before he landed at Trebizond on April 21st, 1694. From Trebizond he went through Asiatic Turkey and Persia, visiting on the way Erzeroum, Kars, Erivan, Ispahan, Shiraz, and finally reaching the Persian Gulf at Bander-Abbas after a land journey of 176 days. On his way through Turkish Asia he met with so much incivility, obstruction, and extortion that he looked forward to the day when he should cross the border as a release and respite from his troubles. He tells us that, as soon as he got to the further side of the river that parted the Turkish and Persian Empires, he alighted down from his horse to kiss the ground that he had so long wished for that he might be delivered from the frauds of the Turks. Persia however, though an improvement upon Turkey, was not in every respect a traveller's paradise. The officials and people were more courteous to strangers and unbelievers, the caravanserais were all large and magnificent brick buildings "so uniform and well proportioned, that they are not inferior to the best structures in Europe," but the Shah's messengers had an unpleasant practice of requisitioning travellers' horses for their own use, and the road police exacted continually small fees for the protection they afforded. It is remarkable that not only in Persia but also in Turkey our traveller, though occasionally threatened, was never actually despiled by highway robbers. Perhaps the horrible punishments inflicted on thieves were sufficiently strong inducements to limit the dishonest to the more profitable employment of petty extortion. Thus it was that not many adventures of an exciting character were encountered on the way. At Erzeroum, owing to a difference of opinion about paying the duty for a gun, a Turk ran after Gemelli with a knife, and would have stabbed him had he not been cleverly collared by Mr. Prescot, an English merchant, who acted as consul in that town. Between Ispahan and Shiraz one of his travelling companions, the Reverend Father Francis, had to break the head of an obstinate Armenian to settle a disputed charge. But with these exceptions the travellers traversed the whole distance from sea to sea without coming into actual conflict with official or private persons.

Although no sensational adventures are recounted in Gemelli's diary of this journey, it is in other respects full of interest. A traveller through Asia in the seventeenth century was sure to meet strange characters among the religious men and merchants who had left Europe to make their fortunes or preach Christianity in distant countries. Most of his travelling companions were Roman Catholic missionaries. We have seen how one of them gave a specimen of muscular Christianity in a controversy with an Armenian. Another of them was Father Villot, a Lorraine missionary on his way to Erzeroum, who knew the Armenian language perfectly, and "invented a game like that of the goose to make the Armenians remember the divine mysteries, calling it a game of devotion, because the said mysteries were printed on it." The question of the pay and comfort of missionaries, which has lately been discussed with some violence, seems to have already cropped out in the seventeenth century; for Father Dalmasius, as he toiled up the Armenian hills on foot, exclaimed, "Come hither, gentlemen of the Propaganda, and see what a condition we are in here. Come along you who do not give a penny, and I am satisfied you will give all you are worth to be at home again." Among the secular characters whom Gemelli met on his travels a good specimen of the baser sort was a Frenchman who turned up at Erzeroum on the 8th of May, and "next day became a Mahometan, despairing of ever obtaining his pardon for two duels he fought, killing two men in France." He pretended he had been sent by the French King into Turkey as a spy. As a specimen of the more prosperous adventurer let us take James Norghcamer, Agent of the Dutch Company in Ispahan, whom Gemelli found "shooting turtle doves in the garden which was delicious for its fountains and curious rows of trees. After we had drank merrily, he showed me a dozen horses and mares, the finest any monarch in the world can be master of, as well for mettle as the curious spots of several colours, not inferior to the finest figure, nor could a painter colour them to more perfection. Thence he led me to see his little house of sport, where he had ten hawks fit for all sorts of birds and beasts with servants to look to them; a custom they have learnt from the Persians, whose greatest delight this is. He had several pipes of gold and silver set with jewels for those to smoke that came to bear him company by his fish pond. In short, he lived great in all respects."

On his way through Persia Gemelli had the good fortune to be in Ispahan at the time of the death of the Shah, so that he records the funeral ceremonies of one king and the coronation of another. Toward the end of September Scia-Selemon began to have a continual succession of apoplectic fits, and although he distributed 3,700 tomans among the poor and ordered ail prisoners to be released, he died on the 29th. The obsequies were performed on the afternoon of August 1st. "An hundred camels and mules led the way, loaded with sweetmeats, and other provisions to be given on the road to a thousand persons that accompanied the body. Then came the body in a large litter, covered with cloth of gold, and carried by two camels led by the king's steward. On the sides went two servants berning the most precious sweets in two fire-pans of gold, and a multitude of Mullahs saying their prayers in a very noisy manner." In such state surrounded by all the great officials, on foot and with their garments rent, the dead body of the king went to the tomb of his ancestors, and the peasants on the way were expected not merely to rend their garments, but also to gash their flesh in token of their grief. The coronation of the new king was by no means an equally imposing ceremony. When the day considered auspicious by the astrologers had arrived, "there was heard an ungrateful sound of drums and trumpets playing to Scia-Offen then seated on the throne, and in this mean manner was the coronation of so great a king solemnised." Five days later Gemelli was at a royal banquet. "First came several sorts of fruit and sweetmeats in golden dishes. Then three great basins of pillau, red, white, and yellow, covered with pullets and other flesh which was distributed in gold plates. I being at the ambassador's table eat no pillau, because I cannot endure butter, and therefore tasted only some fruit seasoned with sugar or vinegar. The king had the same diet on a table covered with cloth of gold." The gold dishes sound grand, but what shall we say of the king's 1,500 horses, "noble creatures with gold troughs before them and great pins of the same metal to tie them by the feet." At the court were Akbar, son of the Great Mogul, and many ambassadors, including one from the Pope and another from Poland, who was trying in vain to rouse the Persians to declare war against Turkey, and so create a diversion in favour of the Eastern European powers then engaged in war with the Ottoman armies. At first it appeared that the new king was something more than an Amurath succeeding an Amurath. Love of drinking had ruined his father in mind and body, and Scia-Offen signalised his succession by forbidding the use of wine on pain of death and breaking all the vessels containing wine in the palace. Two poor wretches caught drinking wine were publicly bastinadoed till their nails dropt off, although they pleaded ignorance of the edict. But the hereditary disposition soon proved too strong for his reforming seal, and before Genelli left the country Scia-Offen promised to become as good a toper as his father.

To the antiquarian the most interesting passage in the account of the journey through Persia will be the elaborate description of the palace of Darius at Persepolis, which, owing to the delicacy of the carving and the architectural skill displayed in it, was in Gemelli's opinion such a splendid relic of antiquity that "there neither is nor ever was a wonder in the world to compare to it." Of more special interest to us in India is his account of his Visit to the Goris, the Zoroastrians who remained in Persia, refusing either to be converted to Mahometanism or to leave their native country. They lived in one long street a mile long, adorned with two rows of green cinar trees. It is interesting to compare their manners and customs as they appeared to an observant traveller in 1694 with the manners and customs of the modern Parsees. They are very careful, he tells us, "to kill all unclean creatures, there being a day in the year appointed on which men and women go about the fields killing the frogs. They drink wine and eat swine's flesh, but it must be bred by themselves and not have eaten anything unclean. They abstain but five days in the year from eating flesh, fish, butter, and eggs, and three other days they eat nothing till night. Besides, they have thirty festivals of their saints. When any of them dies, they carry him out of the town or village to a place wall'd in near the mountain. There they tie the dead body standing upright to a pillar (there being many for the purpose) seven spans high; and going to prayers for the soul of the person departed, they stand till the crows come to eat the body; if they begin with the right eye, they bury the body and return home joyfully, looking upon it as a good omen; if they fall upon the left eye, they go away disconsolate, leaving the body unburied." The whole account of the Goris, if examined by our Parsee readers, will be a good test passage by which to form an opinion of the general accuracy or inaccuracy of Gemelli's narrative.

MONTE CASTRA.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. M. RAWLINS, R.H.A., Colonel on the staff and commanding the Royal Artillery, Poona District, has been granted leave from the 17th July to the 14th September.

THE Secretary of State has decided that no recovery shall be made from the estate of a deceased officer in respect of any advance of pay drawn by him on return to duty from the India Office.

IT is currently reported that Colonel Major, Madras Staff Corps, Presidency Paymaster, will succeed Colonel C. T. P. Luxmore, Madras Staff Corps, as Pay Examiner, Bombay, on the latter vacating on attaining 52 years of age, *viz.*, on the 1st proximo.

IT is expected that at least nine regiments of cavalry and three batteries of horse artillery will be concentrated at the Mainpuri camp-of-exercise. The troops taking part in the manœuvres will be drawn from Umballa, Meerut, Muttra, Bareilly and Lucknow, and will include the 5th Lancers, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 16th Lancers. There will be the usual camp for siege operations at Rurki this cold weather.

MAJOR NUTTALL, Wing Commander, 13th Bombay Infantry, who has been at Deolali, examining the officers and non-commissioned officers who have just passed through the class of instruction at the School of Musketry, having completed the duty, returns to-night to Poona to rejoin his regiment. The last of the neophytes has gone, and one has proceeded on leave to Bangalore in search of employment on the staff.

THE Government of India have decided that the value of the long-service and good-conduct silver medal and of the meritorious-service silver medal (English manufacture) issued to a soldier of the British Army, to replace a decoration that may have been lost, should be recovered at the rate laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., Article 1238, *viz.*, 7s. 6d. exchanged at the financial rate for the year; and that the value of similar decorations of Indian manufacture issued to native soldiers shall be recovered at the fixed rate of Rs. 4-5 each.

CAPTAIN ALFRED HUTTON, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, has lately brought out a little work, "The Swordsman," which merits the attention of military men. Captain Hutton's aim in giving us a manual of fence is the demonstration of the more simple movements of attack combined with as much variety of defence as possible, together with the most rapid method of training the sword hand in parry and riposte. Captain Hutton considers that the defensive movements as now taught to the army are of much too clumsy a nature. He acknowledges his indebtedness to the French military "Manual D'Escrime" and to the writers Gomard, Grisier, Cordelors, and Desmedt. His little work will doubtless meet with the attention it deserves, and coming as it does so soon after the marked superiority exhibited by the French masters of the art of fence over our accomplished life guards' heavy swordsmen at the military tournament at Islington will doubtless merit the attention of military men.

THE forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association programme for the Central Rifle Meeting and other local meetings for 1891 will shortly be issued. It will appear this year in the shape, size, and form of its Bisley prototype, and will be found to be much in advance of its predecessors. The matches have been most carefuly arranged, the prize lists revised, and an effort has been made by the offer of a large and tempting prize to induce the crack riflemen of the Bengal army to come and try conclusions in Bombay ranges against Bombay riflemen. In the years gone by, when Bengal riflemen visited the Poona ranges, they were only capable of showing what every one knew before, that they were good shots; but they did not succeed much in writing their names in the prize lists or in taking away the top prizes. So much is continually being thrust upon us as to the superiority of the shooting of the Bengal army over that of the Bombay and Madras armies that we would be glad to welcome a batch of selected shots from both the Bengal and Madras armies at our next central meeting, and we trust that both Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir James Dormer will encourage this being carried out, as we feel confident that Bombay men will hold their own with whatever riflemen they may be pitted against; and as the next meeting will take place on a virgin rifle range (the new ranges in the neighbourhood of the Sister Hills), on which practice will not be allowed until the week before the date fixed for the meeting, no man or set of men will have an advantage over others coming from a distance, as the ranges will be new ground for all. Let there be a fair field and no favour and let the best team or individual shot win.

SIR M. HICKS BEACH, speaking at the annual meeting of the Fishermen's and Mariners' Benevolent Society, said it was the duty of the Board of Trade to exercise an almost grandmotherly care over our sailors and fishermen. He was glad to find that the record of wrecks and loss of life at sea was now a diminishing quantity, though it was still painfully large.

ACHEEN advices to the 29th May show that Colonel Pompe, the new Governor, on taking over the administration of affairs, continues to enforce strictly the shutting out of doubtful Achinese from the lines as well as the blockade. He has also inspected the different outposts, and means to see for himself how matters stand at ontlying stations on the coast, such as Edi, Segli, and Melabu. The Achinese go on firing upon outlying posts but without doing any harm worth noticing. The weather within the lines was dry and unbearably hot. The state of health has only changed for the worse and the number of beriberi patients steadily increases. The death rate is high. The Governor has also directed that firing by the Achinese upon the forts should remain unanswered, unless the enemy drew near. The Achinese show such daring that, one night, four of them approached a British coal vessel lying in Olehleh roadstead and boarded her. They had already got on the deck, when the crew drove them away with chunks of coal. An armed boat fruitlessly put out from the guardship there in pursuit. Rumour has it that a field force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery will shortly land in Edi to operate against the Archinese bands there. The Rajah of Passangan, a chief who has large supplies of arms at his command, finds himself so hard put to it by the blockade that he has assumed a hostile attitude. He has notified to the Dutch authorities that unless the pressure of the blockade is lightened on his coast, he would take the field against the Dutch in Edi.

CRICKET AT POONA.

COLABA GARRISON VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The match was resumed on the Gymkhana ground at 11-30 this morning. The weather was much brighter than yesterday and better for play. When stumps were drawn last night, Colaba had commenced its second innings and lost two wickets for 61 runs, of which Lieut. Walpole had made 22 and Private Ibbetson 32.

This morning Major Ryan joined Lieut. Walpole, but he was bowled by Capt. Wallington before he had even raised the score a point. The Colaba men fell away after this, and shortly after one o'clock the innings closed for a total of 115. Poona are, therefore, the victors by an innings and 41 runs. The following are the scores:—

COLABA GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Smith c Geoghegan, b Wallington	0	run out	0
Cor Sergt Barfoot c Trask, b Wallington	5	b Geoghegan	3
Maj Ryan c Von Donop, b Wallington	3	b Wallington	0
Lieut Rogers st Hill, b Wallington	13	run out	4
Pte Ibetson c Hill, b Geoghegan	3	c Trask, b Rhodes	32
Capt Von Donop st Hill, b Geoghegan	5	b Wallington	10
Capt Milton c Randolph, b Wallington	4	c Page, b Geoghegan	0
Capt Steele c Trask, b Wallington	3	run out	2
Capt Tyrwhitt b Wallington	5	c Geoghegan, b Sutton	16
Sergt Stevens c Wallington, b Geoghegan	4	not out	9
Lieut Walpole, not out	0	b Geoghegan	24
Extras	2	Extras	14
Total	50	Total	115

POONA GYMKHANA.

Col Rhodes b Rogers	28
Capt Allason c Barfoot, b Stevens	7
Surg J E Trask b Ibbetson	21
Surg C B Hill lbw b Ibbetson	4
Capt Page c Steele, b Stevens	38
Major Von Donop c Steele, b Rogers	68
Surg A C Croly b Stevens	0
Capt Randolph b Rogers	5
Capt Wallington b Rogers	6
Surg Sutton, not out	5
Extras	21
Total	205

THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it appears from the adverse criticisms of the public press that the grounds of my objection to the word "good" in section 7 of the new by-laws have been misunderstood, I ask to be allowed to explain my position. I emphatically repudiate all sympathy with jerry-builders, or any desire to open a loophole in the Act for the use of rubbish or bad material in the construction of buildings. My own instinct and my professional training are both in favour of the use of good materials; and if the section in question had specified the use of "fresh burnt" lime, "properly burnt" bricks, "well-seasoned" timber, concrete of "broken stone or brick mixed with lime mortar," and "fresh" cement of "known brands," I should have accepted it.

But people seem to be under the impression that the jerry-building at Ali Umar Street and Jambli Street consisted in the use of bad materials. That is the reverse of the fact. In both houses the mortar was excellent. In the former, the bricks were good, and in the latter fairly good, a few only being under-burnt. In the former, the house fell because the external walls were too thin, the supporting posts too small, and because the mortar, owing to rapid building and the burst of the monsoon, had not had time to set. In the latter, the external walls were too thin, but the house being several years old, the mortar had set hard, and the direct cause of the collapse was the absolute absence of foundations under the internal posts, which supported the whole weight of the house. But both houses were inherently weak, like houses built of cards, because the municipal schedule of thicknesses of walls and sizes of posts had been withdrawn from compulsory use, and owners, whether jerry-builders or not, had been left to build the external walls of their houses as thin as they choose, all municipal inspection into these two vital requirements having been withdrawn. This withdrawal of the schedule of thicknesses and sizes went on for four years, and only after the disaster of Ali Umar Street was this schedule re-imposed, and its use again made compulsory, viz., the same municipal schedule as we have worked on for the past fifteen years. There are dozens of such card-built houses throughout the town, all built during that four years' interregnum; and they will probably all of them collapse,—many, I fear, with fatal results, in a few years. But let it be clearly understood that their jerry-building consists in absurdly thin walls—not bad materials. I know houses which I have had professionally to inspect, four storeys or forty feet high, the four external brick walls of which are only 4½ inches thick—a statement which would be considered incredible in England.

This much being made clear, allow me to say that "good" seems a very proper and innocent word on the surface, and I should have accepted it, as I stated in the Corporation, "if the carrying out of the Act were entirely in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner and of his professional advisers." But inasmuch as its execution must be in the hands of a subordinate staff on small pay who have had no professional training, and who from want of knowledge may force a construction of the word "good" which was never intended by the framers of the by-laws, I consider I acted rightly in objecting to the use of this word.

There is lime, slacked with fresh and with salt water; Matoonga, Worlee, Panwel, Callian, Coorla, and Surat bricks; twenty different kinds of forest woods, all good in their class for building, and all unobjectionable, but to any of which an inspector might object because, in his opinion, they are not good. We English have an idea that only teakwood is, and should be, used in building: the idea is wrong and impracticable. Teak is used only in the best houses. As I understand it, the by-laws, while professing to regulate building operations are not intended to act as a restraint upon the legitimate extension of the city by the insertion of such stringent clauses as would make the housing of the poor an impossibility.

To be plain, my objection to the word "good" in the by-laws is not to the word itself, but to the character of the subordinate agency who have to interpret it, who do all the real supervision, and from whom all complaints must originate. The city has outgrown this system, and a better one should be introduced as speedily as possible. In the meantime, I am as anxious as Mr. Acworth himself that some equally expressive, but more clearly defined, adjective should be introduced, provided that he can suggest some *modus vivendi*, some reasonable guarantees, by which, in case of complaints of bad materials being used, respectable house-owners should have the opportunity afforded them of just and considerate treatment by the superior officers, with appeal to Mr. Acworth himself or to professional experts appointed for the purpose.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.,
Architect.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	33 52	25 43	25 81	23 43
Friday, July 10	0 20	.. ..	.. ..	0 10
Total	33 72	25 43	25 81	23 53
Total fall to 10th July, 1890	35 11	35 31	40 28	27 23
Total fall to 10th July, 1889	31 62	35 99	32 14	32 21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G. AND J. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall on 7th July, 1891:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Ghadechi	1 46	Jetalsar	7 85
Songad	0 48	Upleta	.. ..
Dhola	1 54	Wansjalia	0 9
Chuda	0 78	Porebandar	.. ..
Chital	0 79	Junagad	9 79
Jetpur	.. —	Veraval	3 71

IN the new Goethe "Jahrbuch," just published at Berlin, are many interesting letters about travelling and music, and hitherto unpublished, written to Goethe by Felix Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Berlioz. In one from Mendelssohn in 1831, he speaks of some paintings in the art exhibition of the year on the Capital in Rome as an idealist might speak of modern realism. "There is much rubbish here. One artist has painted an anecdote the point of which one has to seek in the notice in the catalogue. Another has pointed a murder; a third a pestilence; a fourth a couple of lepers! All possible crimes and maladies are vividly represented, as we had not enough in reality!"

A PARTY of some fifty Jews have just shipped from Antwerp for Boma, in the Congo country. This is the first party of Jewish emigrants which have sought a resting-place in the new African state. What would Mr. Stanley have to say to this plan of Jewish settlement? The Congo territories, according to Mr. Stanley's account of them, are naturally rich and fertile enough to support millions of Jews, supposing they could stand the climate. But from the climatic view-point, Baron Hirsch's Argentine scheme seems the more promising. There are ten million Jews in Europe, of whom five millions are in Russia. For these five room must be found somewhere, if Russia means to carry her senseless savage policy to its bitter end.

IN the neighbourhood of Ilinski, the country-seat of the Grand Duke Sergius, and to which place the Czar was expected to pay a visit during his stay in Moscow, lies the Monastery of New Jerusalem, one of the most interesting spots in the Russian Empire. It was built by the Patriarch Nicon, probably the greatest Russian that ever lived, next to Peter the Great, and it presents an exact copy in size and appearance of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Nicon, at once the Wolsey and Knox of Russia, possessed an inordinate ambition, mingled with a stern sense of the necessity to reform the Orthodox Church from the debasing superstition that had crept in. With this view he called in all the chief copies of the Church liturgies and sacred books, and began to collate and revise them. And this action almost resulted in a schism of the Church, while it actually did cause the formation of a party opposed to his reforms. It was, however, his overweening ambition that was the cause of his overthrow.

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S PORTRAIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While searching the records of my office for another purpose, I have discovered the correspondence, of which a precis is annexed, which you may think of sufficient interest to publish. It appears that the fine portrait of Elphinstone now in this college, was one of the last works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., when his early death prevented its completion. It will be seen, however, that the face, which is the most important part of such a picture, is by the hand of the master, and that the rest is by his favourite pupil.

The mode of remittance, the time then required for communication with England, and the style of the correspondence, will be noted, and the letters of Sir Thomas Lawrence and the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone are of historic interest, as the one was then President of the Royal Academy and the most distinguished of English artists, and the other the most eminent of Anglo-Indian statesmen.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. OXHENHAM.

Elphinstone College, July 8.

(1)

Letter dated January 19, 1828, from Captain G. Jervis, secretary to the Native Education Society, to Messrs. R. Scott, Fairlie & Co., London, advises despatch through Messrs. Forbes & Co., on board the Upton Castle, of two boxes containing 2,600 new Spanish dollars for a full-length portrait of "our late Governor, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone." The letter goes on:—"In having the goodness to perform this commission, it is hoped you will bear in mind the very high estimation in which that distinguished character is held throughout this Presidency, as the enclosed paper will exhibit the anxiety of the subscribers to obtain his portrait by the earliest opportunity. It is, of course, known that the fulfilment of these wishes must rest chiefly with the artist, and that the more eminent his talents, the less chance of finding him without abundance of occupation in hand; but the occasion for which he is to be now called on is a very rare one, prompted at the instance of princes, noblemen, and gentlemen of a very distant country; to which, moreover, there may not yet have been transmitted a single monument of that painter's genius. This may induce an early attention, therefore, to the eagerness with which they desire to possess the portrait of their kind friend and protector. Sir Thomas Lawrence is the great painter by whom it is most desirable to have the portrait executed, and to him the natives request the application to be made; and they have expressed a wish to have it painted on copper, unless there are any objections to its use which may affect either the reception or retention of the colouring. It is not known here what are the charges of Sir Thomas Lawrence, but the Society begs to be informed by the earliest opportunity of any further sum that may be required to complete the commission in the most finished style, which shall be remitted to you immediately on receipt of your letter. The Society requests that a tablet may be affixed to the bottom part of the picture-frame, announcing for whom the portrait is intended, as well as the purpose for which it was painted, together with the name of the painter. Should Sir Thomas Lawrence be too much engaged or disinclined to paint the portrait you are at liberty to pitch on any other artist you please."

(2)

Letter, dated 15th June, 1828, from Messrs. R. Scott, Fairlie & Co., to Captain Jervis, acknowledges receipt of letter (No. 1), and continues:—"Sir Thomas Lawrence stands so pre-eminently at the head of his profession, and his works are so much sought after by the first people in Europe, that his hands are always full, and it is no easy matter to get a portrait from him speedily finished, as we are sure you would wish Mr. Elphinstone's to be in the highest style of the art. The occasion, however, as you justly observe, on which his exertions are now requested by your Society, is one so uncommon and so interesting that we should hope it might stimulate him to devote a greater and an earlier portion of his labour to it than could otherwise be expected from him. We understand that Mr. Elphinstone is still in Egypt. As soon as he arrives here we shall not fail to communicate with him on the gratifying subject of your letter."

(3)

The same to the same, dated 18th July, 1828, state[illegible] that the 2,600 dollars have yielded £526-5-1, refers [illegible] the letter from Sir Thomas Lawrence (No. 4) and concludes with the caution:—"The time mentioned for completing the picture is very moderate, and we hope Sir Thomas may keep to it; but of this we are not sanguine, judging from the delay that we know to have occurred in other instances."

(4)

From Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., to Messrs. R. Scott, Fairlie & Co., Russell Square.

16th July, 1828.

"I most sincerely regret [illegible] of this [illegible] my seeming inattention to your obliging note, and my apparent forgetfulness of the great honour that is done me by your distinguished friends in India, in their selection of my pencil for the gratifying task with which they are inclined to favour me. I beg to acquaint you that my price for the portrait, which would be of the usual size of my large whole-lengths, viz., eight feet ten by five feet ten, would be 700 guineas, the fixed general price that I have for that size; the half of which is paid on the commencement of the work. You acquaint me that the subject of my pencil is not likely soon to be in England, and this will add to the delay in the wishes of your friends which the number of my engagements must necessarily cause. I could not engage to complete the portrait within a less period than a year from its commencement, but the very peculiar circumstances of the case would urge me to complete it as nearly as possible by that time. I cannot be indifferent to the pleasure of extending the credit of my comp[illegible] talent in a country to which this act of vo[illegible] respect gives additional honour, and to whose [illegible] England is indebted for so vast a portion of its [illegible]ness. I will not fail to return to you in a day [illegible] the letter which I received from you. In the [illegible] time I beg you to accept my thanks for [illegible] kind attention, and I have the honour to [illegible] yours, &c.

THOMAS LAWRENCE."

(5)

Letter from Messrs. R. Scott, Fairlie and Co. to Captain Jervis, dated 30th December, 1829.

"We are favoured with your letter of the 23rd [illegible] 1829, last, transmitting a bill for £314 to be placed to the credit of the Society's amount towards meeting the expense of Mr. Elphinstone's portrait. Sir Thomas Lawrence has proceeded a certain length in the work far enough, we hope, to secure a perfect likeness, and we shall not fail to urge him on with it all that we can; but until it is quite finished, of course, nothing can be done as to the engraving."

(6)

The same to the same, dated London, 20th June, 1830, marked as received 20th May, 1830.

"When we wrote you on the 30th ultimo, and mentioned the progress that had been made in Mr. Elphinstone's portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, we little thought that we should have to report the death of that eminent artist, which took place a very few days afterwards. We much fear that the deposit paid to Sir Thomas will be found to be a complete loss, as we do not believe that any painter of repute will agree to finish what another has begun; and we are anxious to give you the earliest intelligence of Sir Thomas Lawrence's death, in order that the Society may without loss of time instruct us what other artist they would wish to be employed on effecting the object on which they justly set so high a value."

(7)

The same to the same, dated May 8th, 1830, and August 28, 1830, noted as received 8th February, 1831, stating that the picture was more advanced than Messrs. Scott Fairlie had expected, and that the completion of the work had been given to Mr. Simpson, a very respectable artist in the same line, and who had been employed by Sir Thomas for the last twenty years in making copies of his portraits, and otherwise assisting him to complete them, but with strict injunctions not to touch *the face*, the only part on which Sir Thomas's pencil had been employed, and which it would be little less than sacrilege to allow any one else to approach."

(8)

Letter from Captain Jervis, Secretary to the Native Education Society, to Messrs. R. Scott, Fairlie and Co., dated 23rd July, 1831, acknowledges receipt. The Secretary states that "the execution exceeds their highest expectations."

(9)

Letter from the President and members of the College Council, to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, dated 1st June, 1834.

"It is with sincere pleasure that we are at length enabled to inform you of the establishment of the Elphinstone College of Bombay, and that we have been constituted, respectively, the president and members of the Council for its management.

"2. The institution originated in a wish on the part of the natives of the Bombay Presidency to mark in a way the most acceptable to you, and at the same time more creditable to themselves, the esteem and admiration which they felt for your character; and we shall indeed feel proud if, through our exertions in promoting the prosperity of the college which bears your name, we can in any degree second their intentions, by forwarding the cause of native education, of which you have ever been so zealous an advocate, and which on this side of India may be said to have commenced under your auspices.

"3. We have now to express our anxious hope that you may soon be enabled to select and despatch to this place two professors, able and willing to undertake the arduous duties which will at first devolve upon them; but on this point your own experience will enable you to make them fully aware of the nature of the difficulties with which they will have to contend.

"4. The accompanying statement will show the annual income available for the purposes of the institution, partly arising from the interest of the large sum subscribed by the natives, and partly from a liberal annual donation granted by Government.

"5. A copy of the general rules for the management of the college, as finally sanctioned and approved by Government, is also forwarded herewith for your information. The minor details will be arranged by us in council with the professors, on their arrival.

"6. We beg to inform you that bills for £1,000 have been remitted to Messrs. Robert Scott, Fairlie and Co., who have been directed to hold the same at your disposal, for the purpose of purchasing such books, philosophical apparatus, &c., as you may deem proper for the use of the institution, and for advancing the

passage-money of the professors on sailing for India.—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) "HERBERT COMPTON, J. WEDDERBURN, J. FARISH, W. H. WETHAN, FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, JUGONNATH SANKERSETT, JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHAI, MAHOMMED IBRAHIM, G. POPE.

BOMBAY, JUNE 1, 1834.

(10)

Letter from the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone to the Hon. Mr. Herbert Compton, President of the College Council, dated 29th December 1834.

I have been favoured with your letter of 1st June, 1834, and feel as much satisfaction at the completion of the arrangements relating to the college as gratitude for the manner in which my name has been connected with so wise and benevolent an institution. I beg to return my sincere thanks for the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, regarding the appointment of professors and the provision of books and instruments. A mathematical professor (Mr. Orlebar), whose abilities are attested by a number of the first men of science in the country, has long since sailed from England, and must ere this have arrived at Bombay. The office of Professor of General Literature has been accepted by Mr. Harkness, a gentleman strongly recommended for his skill in communicating knowledge and his other qualifications, by Professor Pillans, whose own eminent success and known zeal for the cause of education render him one of the highest authorities on such a subject. A slight embarrassment arising from the incomplete information as yet possessed by the Court of Directors, regarding the plans which at different times have been under consideration, has delayed the departure of Mr. Harkness, but I hope will soon be arranged. When Mr. Harkness shall arrive in London, I shall advance £150 for his passage, and shall lay out some part of the remaining £850 on such books as he may recommend; but I think it best to reserve the greater part till Mr. Orlebar shall have had time to ascertain the books and instruments most required to complete his establishment, when I shall be happy to obey any instruction which may be sent to me by the Council.—I have the honour to be, with much respect, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held last evening in the school. Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, president, occupied the chair.

Mr. J. C. Cama (the secretary) read the annual report of the directors, from which we extract the following items:—

Your directors have great pleasure in meeting and laying before you an account of their management, for they can conscientiously say that if the passing of an examination such as the matriculation is to be considered as a test of the knowledge possessed by the students, and the passing of pupils at such examination is the standard by which a school is to be favourably or otherwise judged, that your school has successfully answered the above tests, and at the very first time of your institution making up its mind to send up pupils to the matriculation examination of the Bombay University passed a number of girls to show to the public that the instruction given at the Alexandra School is by no means inferior to any educational establishment for young ladies in Bombay. Your school has continued the matriculations class for such young ladies as desire to continue their studies up to such standard. The directors take this opportunity of thanking the lady superintendent, Miss Green, and the assistant teachers, Miss D'Arcy and Miss Guzdar, for the grat pains taken by them in preparing the matriculation pupils. The treasurer's account, duly audited, shews the year's expenditure to be Rs. 7,530, and the income derived from fees to be Rs. 2,260. The large deficit of Rs. 5,270 is partially met by the rent derived from letting the upper floors of the Albert Hall, and the balance required to meet such expenditure has to be raised by relying upon the generosity of ladies and gentlemen and the princes of India who take an interest in educational matters. There has been a large increase in the number of pupils to the school; but the requirements of the institution in keeping up an efficient staff of teachers are so heavy that the fees received from the pupils do not meet, as shewn, one half the cost your institution is put to. Your directors have enclosed the play-ground by a railing, and they mean to apply to Government for furnishing a proper gymnasium on the play-ground. The reports of the various examiners shew that in their opinion your institution holds a high place for efficiency. Your directors particularly note the creditable examination in French passed by the students, reflecting great credit upon Miss Guzdar and Miss D'Arcy and the intelligence of the students who had only had tuition for two years.

Mr. N. R. Ranina then moved the first resolution, to the effect that the report and audited account be adopted and confirmed, and, in doing so, said the report showed how the directors had worked during the past year, and how very gratifying had been the result of the University matriculation examination, which showed that the training of the school was equal to any in Bombay, five of their pupils having passed successfully. He hoped they would achieve further results in future.

Miss Serene Maneckjee Cursetjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Jerbai F[illegible] moved the second resolution as follows:—"That Mrs. K. R. Cama, Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Dr. Ryder, Miss D. F. Cama, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Hogan, and Miss Darasha B. Mehta be elected and requested to act as lady-visitors."

Mr. D. F. Cama seconded the motion, which was also carried.

Surgeon-Major Kirtikar moved resolution No. 3 as follows:—"That this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for the management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution." A great portion of the burden, he said, of the management of such an institution fell on the directors and its secretary, and when they had an energetic secretary like Mr. Cama (applause), they could well understand how the work was done. From the report they could see that work had been as well done as in former days, and that the education imparted was also up to the old standard.

Mr. Cowasjee P. Adenwalla seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman moved the next resolution to the following effect:—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Macomish, Mr. J. H. Maoji, and Mrs. S. M. Dikshit (who kindly examined the young ladies attending the institution) for their reports; to Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patel for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of this institution; to Mr. Maneckji B. Cooper for his trouble in supervising the matriculation studies of the students of the institution, and to Miss Serene Maneckjee Cursetjee for her trouble in supervising the Alexandra School." It was no perfunctory duty, he said, to the performing of which those ladies devoted their time. The examinations were most thorough and occupied a great deal of time. It was a matter for regret that their friend Mr. Cooper had resigned his directorship on the board, but he had said, as he was about to leave Bombay, it would not be satisfactory to allow his name to remain on the board of directors. It was to be hoped, however, that they would succeed in getting somebody to supply his place.

Mr. J. C. Cama seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar moved the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club and to the various members thereof, who at great personal trouble took part in a theatrical representation for the benefit of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, resulting in the handsome donation of Rs. 650, the net proceeds of such performance to be forwarded to the institution through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the Amateur Dramatic Club; and that a copy of this resolution be communicated by the secretary to the Amateur Drametic Club, through Mr. C. M. Cursetji." He added that they must be thankful to their president for the interest he took in the institution. It was to him, it ought to be mentioned, they were indebted for receiving the very handsome sum of Rs. 650.

Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding.

The chairman in reply said they were not yet in a position to get a grant-in-aid from Government, but the pupils were increasing. They now had 106, while about two years ago they only numbered about 50. That, of course, was progress, but still there was considerable room for improvement. They had room for 250 pupils, and if they got the school filled, they could apply for the grant-in-aid and thus go on with the work of the school without depending so much on outside assistance. At present they were obliged to go occasionally a-begging, and he had no doubt their friends would in future be ever ready, as they had hitherto been, to grant the help that was needed.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE *New York Herald* has been requested by a member of the Garner family, whose action has the approval of the whole family connection, to print the following statement:—"Several papers have, by mistake, stated that one of the sisters of Miss Florence Garner, now Lady Gordon-Cumming, was present at her marriage. Her eldest sister, Madame la Marquise de Breteuil, is at present in New York with her husband. Her youngest sister, Mrs. Edith Garner, is in Vienna with her aunt, Mrs. Lawrence. The family wish to rectify this mistake; also to state that not one of Miss Garner's relations was present at her marriage. Miss Garner took the step against the wishes of the entire family."

THE case of Mrs. Cathcart, whose forcible arrest and incarceration in an asylum attracted much attention, has now come before the courts, and the mental condition of this lady is being officially inquired into, chiefly at her husband's instigation. The chief interest attaching to the case lies in the fact that she is a woman of wealth and of good position in society, but scores of letters read in open court are very strong evidence of the husband's view that she is not a woman of sound mind. Not only does she seem to have suffered from extraordinary delusions, but those associated with her as companions, or having waited on her as servants, show her to have been guilty of most eccentric behaviour. All through her conduct was marked by a suspicion on her part that everybody regarded her as a lunatic. It is her constant complaint that people try to poison her, and that the Home Office is always spying; while she regards the Home Secretary as her most malignant enemy. Ultimately a compromise was arranged, and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

A QUARREL BETWEEN ENGINEERS.

HENRY JOHNSTONE, foreman engineer in Her Majesty's Government Dockyard, appeared on a summons yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, charging him with assaulting William Gas Kelly, chief engineer on board H. M.'s Indian Marine s. s. Dalhousie, now lying in the dry dock at the Government Dockyard, on the 3rd instant. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Hemming said it was true that his client, while still smarting under the assault committed upon him by Johnstone from the advantage of his position in the dockyard, did make use of language towards Mr. Barrett, his superior officer, which was not quite regular. But he immediately endeavoured to rectify his error by writing a manly, straightforward letter to the Director of the Indian Marine on the 7th inst. in apologetic terms as follows:—"Mr. Johnstone having made use of some foul and base allegations anent the moral conduct of my wife I considered it my duty to call on him to question him still further, and when I went into his office I spoke to him in a calm and deliberate manner. In fact, the idea of fighting never crossed my mind. After having spoken for a few minutes he suddenly jumped up from his desk and said, "I am the man to put you out of this," and he then began hustling me, which I naturally resented by pushing him. He then struck me on the face and blackened my eye, and I simply held him back till relieved of him. I then went with Mr. Moulton to wash the blood off my face and the inspector of machinery followed me and said, if I cleared out, he would say nothing about it, thus putting me in the position of the aggressor, whereas I am really the aggrieved party. What I said to him I do not recollect, but I am conscious that it was the reverse of complimentary, and I humbly beg to apologise for having said anything detrimental to the dignity of his position. I have been six and a half years in the service, and this is the only time I have been officially reported, and I have always borne an unblemished character. I leave the matter entirely in your hands, trusting that I may merit your favourable consideration." Notwithstanding the fact that his client was not the aggressor, Mr. Hemming continued, but the aggrieved, he had been served with an official communication, informing him that he was "suspended, pending the result of the inquiry into his conduct." On the following day he received another communication from Captain Edwards in these terms:—"Please come on board the s. s. Dalhousie as soon as you can on receipt of this. I want to see you with regard to this late row between Mr. Johnstone and yourself." On receipt of this note the complainant hastened on board, only to find that the enquiry had transpired behind his back and without his knowledge.

William Gas Kelly, an engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, examined by Mr. Hemming, said:—Last Friday, between 12 and 1, I went to see the accused Johnstone in his office, which is in the corner of the factory. I sat down beside Johnstone and endeavoured to persuade him to give evidence against the man who had first ruined my wife. He then jumped up and said, "If you don't leave this, I am the man to put you out." Guessing his object, I reached for my hat and umbrella, but before I could get them I was seized by the throat, jerked round and struck on the face by Johnstone.

The Magistrate: What was the jerk for?—To get me in among the machinery. The accused struck me a violent blow on the nose that staggered me and knocked me over on the planing machine. This machine was in motion when the struggle started, and I called to a man to stop it. Johnstone held on to me by my throat. I had hold of him by his throat for self-defence. I dragged myself and the accused clear of the machinery and then I called to Pestonjee Dadabhoy to pull him off, which he did.

Mr. Hemming: When he jerked you round, what was your position to him?—I was facing him square, and he jerked me round like a flash, and I found myself in amongst the machinery. I am certain the planing machine was stopped because I was thrown on to it. I was shoved through a passage about 3 ft. by 6, and on the other side of this there was a train of wheels, which had I got my hands into would have maimed me for life. This was all that occurred between Johnstone and me. When I got to the door of the factory I met Mr. Moulton, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Johnstone. I then washed my face. When I saw them I was very excited. My nose was bleeding and my clothes were covered with blood. I was bleeding a great deal from the nose, and Mr. Barrett directed Mr. Moulton to take me to the office to get my face washed. Mr. Barrett is my superior officer. When I got home I put six leeches on my eye. If I had not applied these the mark on the eye would have been more apparent.

Cross-examined: If I had committed myself in the dockyard, it would have been detrimental to me, because the accused had the advantage of his position, while I was on leave and had no business there.

Why did you ask the accused for information regarding the impropriety of your wife?—Because some time before the 8th October Johnsone told me one morning that I was being poisoned by my wife, who was being supplied with poison to administer to me by a certain man. The name of that poison was *dhatoora*. That morning I went to a certain party whom Johnstone had named as being my wife's seducer. This party denied all knowledge of having anything to do with my wife Johnstone told me this party had ruined my wife and it was a pity.

Mr. Smith: How long were you trying to persuade the accused on July 3rd to give evidence?—About two or three minutes.

Did not the accused directly on your talking to him ask you to leave the office?—No.

Had not the accused a black eye in consequence of this row?—I don't know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hemming: Did you have any symptoms of being sick from poison?—Yes.

The magistrate thought the question of poisoning irrelevant.

Mr. Hemming: If the accused had a black eye, is it possible he may have got it while struggling amongst the machinery?—Quite possible. Before this assault I had taken professional advice with regard to Johnstone's relations with my wife.

The case was here adjourned to the 16th instant.

A DISPUTE ABOUT TITLES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Cooverjee Cawasjee Arjania sued to recover from Alibhoy Ismael Rs. 101 as damages sustained by him owing to the defendant's wrongfully demolishing a wall in rear of the plaintiff's house situated at Agiary Street, outside the Fort. Mr. Balkrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Cama, of the firm of Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff's as well as the defendant's houses are adjacent to each other. They formally belonged to one owner, but afterwards one of the houses was sold to the plaintiff and the other to a Parsee gentleman, and it was covenanted by the seller that the houses should not be sold to any other person than a Parsee. The house purchased by the Parsee gentleman eventually passed through several hands, and it was finally arranged to sell the house to the defendant. When the plaintiff came to know about the proposed sale of the house, he strongly protested against it being sold to the defendant, who was a Borah. The seller of the house interfered and consented to get a wall built, dividing the two houses, at his own expense, and accordingly, by a conveyance, the said wall and six yards of the ground of the rear compound were conveyed to the plaintiff. In November 1890 the plaintiff began to erect an outhouse and to increase the height of the wall in question. The defendant thereupon hired several workmen to destroy the wall. The plaintiff then sent a notice, through his solicitors, to the defendant, asking him to pay Rs. 101 as damages, but he declined to comply with the plaintiff's demand and hence the suit.

Mr. Cama, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the wall belonged to the defendant, who had built it at his own expense. He also disputed the damages and submitted that the court had no jurisdicton to proceed with the suit under clause (g), section 18 of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Cama, therefore, asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Balkrishna, for the plaintiff, argued that the court had jurisdiction to hear and decide the suit. In support of his argument Mr. Balkrishna cited a case from the 11th Calcutta Indian Law Report, page 261, wherein it was held that a case of this nature did not oust the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. He also cited a case from the 3rd Madras Indian Law Reports, page 127, wherein it was held that if incidents of *bona-fide* question of sale of title be raised in the Small Causes Court, the court must enquire into the title, to see whether it had jurisdiction or not. He (Mr. Balkrishna) also cited a recent case on the reference made from the Small Causes Court to the High Court of Bombay, and reported in the printed judgments for 1890, at page 360, wherein it was held that, if a question of title was raised, the court was bound to inquire into the case. He, therefore, asked his honour to give a judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

His honour, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reserved his judgment.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

A MATCH will be played (weather permitting) to-morrow (Sunday) at the Esplanade Parade Ground between the City of Bombay Cricket Club and the Bombay C. C., when the former will be represented by Messrs. P. Kanga (captain), M. Kanga, Kaka, Commissariat, H. Billimoria, Daruwalla, J. Billimoria, Reporter, Davur, Engineer, and Dr. Kapadia.

THERE will be a cricket match between an eleven of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Ordnance C. C. and another with the Elphinstone College Gymkhana on the Cooperage at 2 p.m.

A MATCH will be played to-morrow between the Baronet and the Hindoo Cricket Clubs. The former team will be captained by Mr. N. P. Panthaki.

IF weather permits, the opening game of the Gymkhana cricket season, postponed last week on account of the rain, will be commenced this afternoon at 1-45 between the First XI and next XXII.

THE Municipal Cricket Club will play the return match with the St. Patrick's Club to-day on the Cooperage ground, commencing at 2 p.m.

THE following gentlemen will play for the Grant Medical College to-day at 11 o'clock against the Parsee Gymkhana:—M. E. Pavri (captain), V. H. Roberts, R. D. Guzdar, C. C. Kelly, N. E. Chubb, W. F. Parrott, D. M. Dastur, S. C. Hall, S. H. Mody, C. A. Moon, W. A. Netscher, and F. H. Udvaria.

THERE is, the *Daily News* understands, every probability of the site at South Kensington, originally intended for the buildings devoted to science and art, being preserved in its integrity. The Tate Gallery, for which it was proposed to appropriate a large slice of the site, will, if negotiations now going forward reach a happy conclusion, be built on the Embankment.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AT *TRUTH* OFFICE.

I STATED in these columns on the 21st ult., writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, that if Madame Blavatsky could make it convenient to call at *Truth* office, I should be delighted to hear any posthumous communication that she might wish to convey to the world she has left. I confess that I had but little expectation of being taken at my word. Either, however, I have been the victim of a vile practical joke, or Madame has "precipitated" in my presence. To put it esoterically, I have been either spoofed or spooked.

I find it difficult to tell how it all happened, but I will do my best. Last week's paper had just gone to press, and I had sunk back in my chair in a state of what I suppose now was Nirvana, though I had not the slightest idea of it at the time. Suddenly a card was put into my hand. It is idle to ask me how or by whom. It may have fluttered down from the ceiling like the little *billets* that used to reach Madame in the presence of the faithful. A Mahatma may have handed it to me and retired before I noticed who it was. Or the whole thing may have been—again I must speak esoterically—a put-up job with some one in the office, though my staff deny to a man any knowledge of the occurrence. All that I can personally answer for is, that I opened my eyes—the closing of the eyes is a recognised symptom of Nirvana—and saw the card in my hand, bearing the name.

MADAME H. P. BLAVATSKY.

In a mechanical way I muttered "Show her in." In another instant—whether the door, or the window, or even the floor or the ceiling, opened in the interval I really cannot say—I was bowing to Madame herself, and she was preparing to take a seat on the other side of the table.

I am only human, and for the moment I confess that I felt a little uncomfortable. I tried to recall the precise terms of one or two references to Madame Blavatsky in *Truth*, and was more than half inclined to refer my visitor at once to Mr. George Lewis. But her manner re-assured me.

"I saw your 'par.,'" she said, dropping into the arm-chair. "They take *Truth* where I am stopping—on account of the ecclesiastical intelligence, you know—and, as I like your frank way of putting it, I thought I would look in and have a chat. Excuse me, may I take a cigarette? I'm simply dying for a smoke."

I replied by handing her a light, for, as a matter of fact, she had helped herself from my box before asking the question.

"They don't allow it, then, in—where you are?" I asked.

The lady shook her head, dolefully. "It's the worst inconvenience that I have yet discovered in the future state," she replied. "But my time is very short. You want to know the truth about Theosophy. Where shall we begin?"

"At the beginning, if you will be so good."

"So far back? said Madame, glancing at the clock. "When the Alaya of the Universe was in Paramartha, and the Great Wheel was Anupadaka? It is a long story."

"Perhaps it would be as well to skip the opening chapters. Let us get to the point where the human interest comes in."

"To the genesis of man? Let me see" (my distinguished visitor here puffed vigorously for a few seconds and involved herself and me in a dense cloud). "Mankind in its first prototypal, shadowy form, is the offspring of the Elohim of Life (or Pitris), in its qualitative and physical aspect it is the direct progeny of the Ancestors, the lowest Dhyanis, or Spirits of the Earth; for its moral, psychic, and spiritual nature, it is indebted to a group of Divine Beings, the name and characteristics of which will be given in Book II. In our present all-material Fifth Race, the earthly Spirit of the Fourth is still strong in us; but we are approaching the time when the pendulum of evolution will direct its swing decidedly upwards, bringing Humanity back on a parallel line with the primitive——"

"Excuse me, Madame," I cried, inspired by the mention of "Book II." "But is that not a quotation? Surely I have read something like it in——"

"In *The Secret Doctrine*, or *Isis Unveiled*? More than likely. I have got folios of it by heart, but I can't give you the exact reference off-hand."

"Quite unnecessary," I answered. "I have the works you mention upstairs. Your esteemed publishers were good enough to forward copies for review; but up to present moment I have not been able to find any literary gentleman who would undertake to do the work on any terms within my means. Will you kindly take it, therefore, that we have the esoteric philosophy laid on, so to speak, on the premises? Can't you take me now a little more behind the scenes? What I am anxious to get at is the practical organisation and working of the Theosophical Society."

"With all the pleasure in life. That's what I came for. What do you want to know specially?"

"Well, now, just to drop esotericism for the moment couldn't you tell me in the vernacular what you mean by Theosophy?"

I don't know whether it is a recognised fact in the occult philosophy that a spook can wink, but I am prepared to swear that I saw Madame Blavatsky wink through the tobacco smoke before she answered my question.

"What is Theosophy?" she repeated. "Why, business."

"Business?" I queried.

"Yes, business, uncommon good business, too."

"What does it run to?"

"Well, now, I can't say exactly. People in our line don't keep accounts. If you have partners it gives them a hold on you, and if you have not, why it's no use. But take my word for it you may out and come again with Theosophy. It pays every bit as well as the indecent lay, and then, you see, Lord Campbell's Act don't apply to it, so we have no fear of the police."

"Much expenses out of pocket?" I enquired.

"Well, no. A trifle for spiritual properties, a trifle for carpentering and cabinet-making, but nothing really to speak of."

"And how do you make your converts, Madame Blavatsky?"

"Make them? We don't make them. They are born so. The world is chock full of people who like nothing so much as believing in what they can't understand. Why, for the first few months after Poet Browning's death we were actually turning away money every evening. The number of admirers of the incomprehensible thrown on the market by that great man's death is simply incredible."

"Do you ever get knaves now among your converts?"

"Well, yes, of course we do sometimes, worse luck."

"What do you do then?"

"Square them."

"Which sort of knave is the harder to square, the male or the female?"

"Oh! women, out and out. Men are so vain; a little flattery will always do that job. But women won't take anything but cash (paper as a general rule), and they always end by getting it.

"So that if a gentleman 'spots'—I hope I use the correct word—one of your 'precipitations' you—"

"Turn on some fairly good-looking woman to make a fool of him."

"And if a lady finds you out?"

"Buy her off."

"Much money go in that way?"

"Well, no, not as compared to the general receipts. You see we get them as green as we can, and we keep our eyes open."

"What is your chief recruiting ground?"

"Oh, the Psychical Research Society."

"Why, I thought they were your bitterest enemies."

"Ah, yes; Hodgson did us a nasty turn. But, let me tell you, more than half the people who believe in Hodgson believe in us. Perhaps they don't when they begin to go off their head, but they always end by doing so."

"You interest me greatly. But there is just one other matter on which I should like to ask a question before I send for a cab for you. What about the future of Theosophy?"

"Now you are coming to the point. Theosophy has no future. Who is to carry it on?"

"Not Mrs.—?" I hazarded, mentioning a name.

"Bah!" exclaimed Madame, throwing a measure of contempt into the word which no written or printed symbol can express. "Not she! No, nor—,nor—, nor ——. Why some of them actually believed in *me*—believed in the miracles, and do still. You can't go much lower in the intellectual scale than that."

"Probably not. But I am afraid, Madame, that you are not making your successor's work much easier."

"And don't want to! What right has any one of them to be my successor? As for that —— ——, for her to set up as a prophetess is nothing less than an insult to my memory. And I mean to let her know it. In fact, I don't mind saying that that is why I am here."

"You mean that your object is to put a sprok in her wheel?"

"That is the idea; and I see there is no time to be lost. Is that my cab? Very good of you, I'm sure. May I take a cigarette or two with me? I mean to try and smuggle them in as I go back."

"Take a handful, Madame, by all means," I replied; but it staggered me a little when I saw her tilt the whole contents of the box—there must have been half-a-hundred there when she arrived—into the capacious pocket of her skirt.

"Good-bye!" she said, "or rather *Au Revoir*! for we are sure to meet over there when you come. Mind you look out for me."

Of course I said that I would not fail to do so, and she bustled off. But before the door had closed she put her head in again.

"Might I ask one more favour," she said—"a very small one?"

"Certainly, madame."

"If you make any use of our conversation, would you be so kind as to put my name on the contents-bill?"

I promised that I should (and I have kept my promise). A moment later I heard her outside directing the cabman to some address in St. John's-wood. The wheels rolled away, and I relapsed into Nirvana.

My readers now know as much about Theosophy as I do. To me it seems a very addled egg; but of course there will always be geese to cackle over it. Well, let them cackle. If they were not doing that, they would be doing something just as silly—taking patent medicine, agitating for female suffrage, giving, or going to, entertainments which only bore, eating dinners which they can neither pay for nor digest, listening to music for which they have no ear, toadying people from whom they will get nothing, spending money upon things for which they really don't care, slaving like niggers for people who don't care for them—in fact, making fools of themselves in one way, if not in another. After all, what does it matter in what way a man makes a fool of himself? It is enough for my purpose if I can prevent him from making a fool of me.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to confer a good service pension of 100*l.* a year upon Lieutenant-General H. J. Hay, C.B., Royal Artillery, President of the Ordnance Committee.

RECENT MILITARY POLICY IN INDIA.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER writes as follows in the *Times*:—Sir George Chesney's retirement forms a fitting occasion for a review of the military policy of the Government of India during the past five years. For, no equal period since the reconstruction of the Indian army, just after the country passed to the Crown, has so much been attempted, or so important a departure been taken, in the development of the defensive system of that Empire. It is premature to pass judgment on the wisdom of all that has been done. We have more than once pointed out that, underlying the recent policy of the Government of India, is the acceptance of the principle that the feudatory Princes and their armies are no longer to be regarded chiefly as a source of danger, but also as a reserve of force. Time alone can decide whether this profound change in our attitude to the Native States is justified by the altered conditions of India. History may perhaps have to declare that Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief, and Sir George Chesney as Military Members of the Viceroy's Council, have, in carrying out that change, rendered one of the most lasting services to their country which any two Englishmen have performed in this generation. On the other hand, it may turn out that this deliberate policy of substituting an attitude of watchful confidence for uneasy mistrust of the great feudatories will be fraught with difficulties and strain for many years to come. But while we refrain from anticipating the verdict of the future, it is right that the nation should be accurately informed of what has been attempted, and of the overruling causes which led to the attempt being made during the particular period with which the names of Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir George Chesney will be associated.

Broadly speaking, the military history of India during the past five years has been a series of carefully planned measures to give effect to the development in the defensive system involved, sooner or later, by the conquests of Lord Dalhousie, and by the frontier policy which found definite acceptance under Lord Mayo. Lord Dalhousie, by breaking down the Sikh barrier between British India and Afghanistan, brought us into more direct contact with the moving forces in Central Asia. By the annexation of Lower Burma he rendered our direct contact with the Chinese Empire only a question of time. Lord Mayo's foreign policy fairly faced the facts in regard to Central Asia on the west; Lord Dufferin's annexation of Upper Burma advanced the British dominions on the east to the Chinese border-land. India ceased to be a maritime Empire, shut off by intervening kingdoms from the other two dominant Powers in Asia. Its mountain walls remained, but the independent nationalities which had held the gateways were absorbed into the British dominions. This fact was brought powerfully home to the minds of Englishmen, about six years ago, by the Penjdeh incident beyond our western frontier, and by the claims of China to suzerain rights over our Burmese acquisitions on the east.

For the first time the Indian Government found itself in direct contact with the two great Asiatic Powers. One of these, China, is for the present in a quiescent state, and does not enter seriously into the military calculations of the moment. The other, Russia, is in a state of constant activity, as the aggressive force in Asia. On the one side she looks out to the steppes, on the other side she confronts the civilized armaments of Europe, and encamps ever ready for war alike on the Danube and the Oxus. The military problem in India had in 1886 ceased to be the maintenance of peace within India. It stood revealed as the more serious task of preparation against that *dies iræ*, which, Sir George Chesney declared in his farewell speech in India, is already throwing its shadow over the land—that day of trial, when India may be called to cope with an antagonist supported by the hordes of Central Asia, and equipped with all the warlike appliances of a first-class European Power.

In an instructive lecture recently delivered at Oxford, Sir Alfred Lyall showed, indeed, that the present situation is only the necessary result of the system by which our Indian Empire has from the first been built up. He pointed out that during the past country the true Indian frontier has never been merely the boundary of the British possessions; that beyond our administrative frontier lay a political borderland, which marked, not the area which we undertook to govern, but the wider area which, in the interests of self-preservation, we pledged ourselves to protect. He narrated the stages by which this external sphere of British influence gradually, but inevitably, advanced westwards and eastwards from Hindustan until it reached its present and, as he hoped, its final limits, on the borders of China and the banks of the Oxus. He regarded the predominance of British influence in Afghanistan and Baluchistan as scarcely less essential to our political position in India than its predominance in Baroda or Hyderabad. The conquest of the Punjab and the annexation of Burma were to him simply predestined episodes in a great sequence of historical necessity. They were, however, the episodes which in 1885-86 forced the facts of the situation on the Government of India, and compelled it to readjust its military policy to its new frontier responsibilities.

The two men on whom this duty immediately devolved were, in their separate ways, peculiarly fitted for the task. Sir Frederick Roberts, who assumed the Commandership-in-Chief in India, at the close of 1885, was in the fullest sense of the word a practical soldier. Since he entered the Bengal Artillery in 1851, he has given forty successful years to strictly military duty. The Mutiny of 1857, and his brilliant conduct at Delhi, at Lucknow, at Cawnpur, left him, while many of his contemporaries were still subalterns, a brevet major and a V. C. During the years of peace which followed, he rose step by step on the Staff to the Quarter-Master-Genetalship of the Bengal Army. But whenever a chance of active service occurred, whether on the north-western frontier, or on the Abyssnian expedition, or in the Lushai campaign, Colonel Roberts managed to get to the front. His more conspicuous command of the Kabul field force is a matter of national history. Subsequently, as Commander-in-Chief in Madras, he laid the foundation of that character for fairness to the Presidency armies which has done so much to avoid friction in carrying out his reforms as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir George Chesney was a military administrator of a different type. While distinguishing himself in the Mutiny, his first thirty-two years of service (1848-1880) were chiefly spent as an officer of Public Works, as a military financier, and as the organizer of the Cooper's-hill College for Indian Engineers. His next six years were passed as Military Secretary to the Government of India, and in the spring of 1886 he brought to his new duties as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council a varied experience of administrative work such as few soldiers have the opportunity of acquiring. Meanwhile his "Indian Polity" (1868) had earned for him a high place among Indian political thinkers, and sketched out some of the most important reforms which have been adopted by the Government of India during the past twenty years. His "Battle of Dorking" made him known as a strategist to a still wider circle of readers. It thus happened that in 1886 at the very moment when the military problem was pressing afresh on the Indian Government, there were a new Commander-in-Chief and a new Military Member of Council, both in the prime of life, the one specially qualified to deal with the practical, the other with the administrative and political, aspects of Army reorganization and reform.

The series of military measures which they then entered upon arrange themselves into three classes. The first dealt with what may be strictly called frontier defences. These included not only the actual fortification of the passes, but the establishment of certain strategic lines of defence commanding the approaches to India from the north-west. There is now an outer barrier of protective works at carefully selected positions in which the object of the Commander-in-Chief was to strengthen the defences of nature by the resources of modern fortification. Behind these will stretch a series of heavily armed cantonments completely equipped with the material of war and forming the immediate strategic base for a british force acting against an invading army. These outer and inner lines, are, or will be, connected with railways and military roads on the one side, and on the other side with the great network of railway communication in India. They are being proceeded with not only as a matter of systematic policy, but also on each individual opportunity that arises. Thus the last mail brought information that the immediate result of the Miranzai Expedition will be the construction of fortified posts along the line of that frontier and the Samana range, with the erection of a strong fort, to hold 300 men and to command the Mastaon plateau.

The second series of measures had for their object the improvement of the defensive force within India itself. We have already referred to the rearming of the Indian army. While the British Infantry will carry the new magazine rifle, the Native Infantry will have the improved Martini-Henry (mark VI.), both taking a uniform cartridge. If Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir George Chesney had accomplished merely this single reform, their period of office would have been a memorable one. It is only the other day that a disastrous retreat of a British force was explained (whether rightly or wrongly remains to be proved) by the alleged confusion of the ammunition required for the two sets of rifles which still remain in use. In the artillery every horse and field battery throughout India will be armed with the breech-loading 12-pounders. The field carriages will also be of the improved pattern, and a proportion of them will have the hydraulic buffer to check recoil. In the heavy artillery it is stated that the old siege train will be replaced by 4in. and 5in. breech-loading guns and the new howitzers. The breech-loading guns of the new siege train, as we mentioned on a previous occasion, will be rendered true batteries of position, with the anchoring-down apparatus of the hidraulic recoil gear. The still more important improvements in the coast defences of India during the past five years have been already explained in *The Times*, and need not again be detailed in this summary.

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LAURENCE OLIPHANT AND THE PROPHET HARRIS.

MRS. ROSAMOND TEMPLETON, the widow of Laurence Oliphant, has addressed the following letter to the *Times* in explanation of Oliphant's relationship with "the Prophet Harris" to which we recently referred:—

Sir,—The recently-published life of my late husband, Laurence Oliphant, written by Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant, noticed in your columns and elsewhere, has revived many speculations as to his relations with Thomas Lake Harris, the general wonder being that so gifted a man should have become such "a dupe."

Perhaps a few words of explanation may throw some light on the question, for the explanation, as in many other cases of seeming mystery, is, after all, a very simple one.

During my husband's last illness we had several conversations about his life with Mr. Harris, and it is perhaps due, not only to Mr. Oliphant, but to Mr. Harris, that the substance of these, his last words on the subject, be repeated, so that some further understanding may be thrown on the bond existing between them.

At 36 years of age Mr. Oliphant had not had a reverse of fortune. As he said to me, "I had scarcely known one instant of boredom." Although he was singularly free from vanity at all times, yet no man can be the centre of adulation through half his life without being somewhat affected thereby. But even while the world was offering him her best gifts, and while he was still enjoying them most heartily, he was coming slowly to realize that he was living in a world of shadows. It began to dawn upon him that what he was pleased to look upon as his talents, his popularity, his successes, were the effects of causes far greater than himself; and that his consciousness could not become normal until he fully realized the true relation between himself and his Maker.

In all religions held in all ages by all true believers, whatever other differences they may have had—all such seekers have agreed that the supreme object of life is to kill self and to establish God. If one believes in an omnipotent, all-wise Creator, this must needs be the only logical attitude. We are aware that we cannot fashion so much as an eye-lash; therefore, the sense that we are self-made must be a delusion. Looked at from this standpoint, any form of egotism, even in its mildest manifestation, is an insanity.

Mr. Oliphant, however, like thousands of others, found that, although it was a comparatively easy thing to formulate the mental conception that God is all in all, and man, as apart from Him, void as air, yet that when he made the attempt to realize this inpractical thought and deed it became impossible. His own personality loomed up in undue proportion, no matter what effort he made to reduce it to what he felt ought to be its normal relation to God and to humanity. He continually found himself out of perspective, as it were.

At this time he met Thomas Lake Harris, and was deeply impressed by his magnetic eloquence; yet it was not the power of the man which held him in thrall, but rather his own great need of help. He believed in Mr. Harris, and loved him with that self-giving sweetness of devotion which was one of the traits of his singular nature, holding within itself the gentlest attributes of femininity with the manliest courage of masculinity; and this love continued for some years. But so my husband told me, even during these years his faith had a number of slight shocks, of which he gave me an instance. Harris said to Laurence that he had received the message spiritually that one of his (Laurence's) most dangerous characteristics was that of personal vanity, and that he must do all that lay in his power to subdue his love of dress, &c. As a matter of fact, Mr. Oliphant had scarcely enough regard for his personal appearance to take the necessary pains with his toilet, although possibly appearing well dressed in a country village. And as he was aware that Harris could scarcely have made a greater mistake, this naturally somewhat shook his belief in the keenness of the prophet's judgment, and in the general trustworthiness of his unseen guidance. Mr. Oliphant, however, did not swerve in his allegiance, he only readjusted it gradually on a little different plane, as he found him to be a more fallible man than he had at first imagined. Nevertheless, so Mr. Oliphant stated to me, Mr. Harris was at this time a noble aspirational soul. For above the average in his ideals; and he (Laurence) continued to revere and to love him for many years.

Perhaps among all the gifts entrusted to man or woman, the most dangerously tempting is that of a strong magnetic personality; and this temptation Mr. Harris had. For he undoubtedly possessed a singular power over those who surrounded him, and, like many another, this temptation proved by degrees too strong for him. His success finally intoxicated him. When he found himself the master of such individualities as Laurence and Alice, Lady Oliphant, and others equally aspiring and almost as talented, he who had been originally an obscure man of the people had not the equilibrium of soul to maintain his balance. And this is perhaps scarcely to be wondered at when we reflect how easily the heads of the most of us are turned. At the time of his death Mr. Oliphant believed that the teachings of Harris in latter years had worked grievous mischief. Nevertheless, he was willing to give every man his due, even though he may have suffered by his errors; and to the last Mr. Oliphant always spoke of Mr. Harris with the gentlest Christain charity. He said to me that, although he had suffered seriously, both spiritually and in the loss of fortune, through Mr. Harris, yet he could not fail to see that such unbounded power as was relegated to him (Mr. Harris) was an unusually severe test for any man. But the reader may ask—What could have induced such a family as the Oliphants to place their destinies so completely in his hands? For the reason I have above cited. When any soul comes to realize how monstrous a perversion it is to imagine itself a potent personality apart from Him who gives each fleeting breath, then no sacrifice seems too great which will break down the human will. Some years after Laurence had almost entirely lost faith in Mr. Harris, he continued to submit himself to his old leader, because, as he characteristically put it:—

"I still needed to be bullied, and I knew no one who would bully me more effectually than Mr. Harris. As I had undertaken to have my will broken, it was not worth while to stop half-way, and so I gave him my all until I had no personal clinging left. Then, after 15 years, I broke with him because the dispensation had served its use. I do not now regret this period of my life so far as I am concerned, although I have had to rid myself with much difficulty of some of his serious errors, for Harris has done me an invaluable service; he has crushed out to a great extent personal desire, thereby making my will more elastic to God's touch. But, he added, it is a grave question whether we had the right so to tempt any man by giving him almost unbounded power, hence throwing such enormous temptation in his way."

To many who believe that the supreme object of living is to break one's personal will that one may fully accept God's will, Laurence's bond with T. L. Harris may, therefore, be comprehensible; and even an earnest and agnostic humanitarian may be able to realize its object when he perceives that the egotism of even a modest man throws him, a tiny unit, out of all proportional value to the great body of humanity, precisely as a stone ten times enlarged by extraneous incrustations becomes too big to fit into small niche in a great mosaic.

Had Mr. Oliphant remained in the social world, he would inevitably have reaped success upon success to the end of his days; and being human, self would have grown in proportion. Had he done so, many probably would have given him more unstinted praise than they do now; and he might even have escaped from some errors into which his great self-giving zeal led him. But if he and other mystics have found the central secret of existence, then Laurence Oliphant looking back upon the life that is past, may now realize that, in spite of errors inadvertently imbibed, the 23 years of his later life, many of them years of loneliness, of hard labour, and of wearisome poverty—these so-called "wasted years" may appear infinitely more sane to him than the highest wordly success would now do in that land where one must lose one's life in order to gain it.

No one dealing with the mighty, mysterious, and sometimes dangerously powerful laws of the more hidden forces can hope to know at this stage of development the unmixed truth. It is as impossible for a spiritual pioneer to sail straight to a given goal as for Christopher Columbus to cross the ocean in seven days. What man, for instance, can solve the mysteries of hypnotism in the space of one short life? Long after he acknowledges "suggestion" to be a fact, the operator continues to perceive effects, the mysterious causes of which are quite incomprehensible to him. Laurence Oliphant was oftentimes utterly bewildered by the manifestations of the force he called "sympneumatic," which he knew to exist, if human observation can be trusted at all; but which he and those about him could only imperfectly understand. Generations may pass away before these forces will be fully analyzed, and an orderly law-governed comprehension educed. But it is better to advance even a hair's breadth amid many difficulties and failures towards the solving of an eternal verity than to wander over leagues of those pleasantlaby printhine paths of worldly success which lead nowhere. If we be wise we ought not to waste our time in rebuking the failures of earnest pioneers, but should use them as practical lessons, just as we, in our turn, may leave our mistakes to be the way-marks of future generations.

No one watching my husband through the long months of his weary illness could pronounce the end of that noble life a failure. One may sustain oneself, with vain imaginings while one is well and happy, but a mysticism which supports a man in calm and triumphant faith through four and a half months of one of the most painful diseases known—such a mysticism can scarcely be put down as a vagary to be deplored, even though it may have been reached through many tentative theories which had to be discarded.

When his disease (cancer of the lung) had so far gained upon him that he could only speak in a whisper, he murmured again and again, his uplifted face shining with peaceful joy, "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth;" and no burst of mighty music ever conveyed a sense of more triumphant victory than did these scarcely audible words. Many men and women can fill dramatic situations heroically, many others can lead long lives or plodding, enduring patience, but very few may be found who can curb such an enthusiastic spirit as Laurence Oliphant possessed, forcing it finally to reach lofty ideal through long years of perplexed disappointment and most wearisome endeavour.

Surely those who believe that the quality of faith wins the way to Heaven can scarcely affirm that such a life is lost, and even those who only admit an impersonal conservation of force must perceive that such soul-power, superior surely to other forms of energy, cannot evaporate into nothingness at death.

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[illegible]NE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A FETE DRESS.

It is composed of the new *crepe de chine*, that is brocaded with a tiny leaf design or spot. The colour of this is just that reddish mauve that you see in the dark petunia blossoms, but if anything there is the least possible look of golden yellow in the skirt. And how do you think it is managed? Thus:—there is an entire under-skirt of golden yellow silk that is quite separate from the mauve one, but the *crepe de chine* is sufficiently thin, without being actually transparent, to allow the least glimmer of the golden hue to permeate it. Do you remember the "Baby Dress" I sent you two weeks ago? Well, the same lovely gauze ribbon is used in the trimming of this one, for no dress skirt must now be without its *volant*, or flounce, round the hem, and in this it is made of the same deep reddish mauve, striped with lines of the golden yellow. The ribbon, in its full width, makes a delicious ruffling to the long plain sleeves, much like those of the "Baby Dress." The jacket bodice fastens across, as you see, and from under the basques of mauve appear other basques of the golden yellow, as in my sketch. The hat is of fawn-coloured straw, with a large spray of yellow broom coming from the back of the crown, where it is fastened by some intimation dragon-fly wings of most brilliant irridescent hues, that sparkle and flash in the rays of the sun with almost the same brilliancy as those of the real insects. With this may be worn a beautiful mantle made of the petunia coloured *crepe de chine*, and lined with the golden yellow. It has a pointed yoke behind, and square in front, made of lovely gold and bronze embroidery on a ground-work of petunia velvet. From this embroidery hang long fringes of bronze and gold drops that reach below the waist. The high collar is lined also with the golden yellow silk. The sunshade that accompanies this costume I gave you a sketch of when I last wrote of parasols.

LADY GORDON-CUMMING AND HER SISTERS.

According to the *World*, Lady Gordon-Cumming (Miss Florence Garner) is called "Flip" at home, and has quite £20,000 a year, with a handsome sum accumulated. The three Misses Garner have for many years past lived in Europe, as their uncle and aunt have spent their winters at Pau, and the rest of the year in Paris or London, where they have for several years had a house in Grosvenor Square. Their house at Pau has always been an "open" one for English visitors of distinction, and a few years ago their only daughter married Lord Vernon. It was at Pau that the Marquis de Breteuil, who is a deputy in the French Chamber for the adjoining department of the Upper Pyrenees, where he owns a considerable property which his first wife brought him, first met the eldest of the three Misses Garner to whom he was married in March, and the second sister had made no secret of her determination to marry Sir William, in spite of the strong opposition of both her uncle and aunt. All those who knew her were well aware that she was not easily to be turned from her purpose, and although all kinds of influences were brought to bear upon her, she was like a wall of iron, solitary, fearless, and undismayed.

THE NEW-WINGED HATS

That are much worn in Paris, as well as those overladen with flowers, are very pretty, despite the feeling they inspire when one remembers the number of dear little feathered beings that have been so cruelly done to death for the sake of the wings. Unfortunately, "La mode" takes no account of how her trimmings are obtained; in her eyes they are but materials. The first is a very simple but pretty fawn-coloured straw trimmed with rose coloured chiffon, or *gaze de soie*, arranged between two wings of delicate pale green. This would look very well with either a pale green, pink, or fawn-coloured dress. The second is of plain white crinoline straw, trimmed with light blue gauze intermixed with dark navy blue wings. The third is a hat that will accompany any dress, and is of light brown straw draped with white tulle, or ecru lace, and trimmed with wing feathers in which, with brown, shine a variety of those beautiful metallic hues for which the lophophore or Impeyan pheasant is so remarkable.

WOMAN HER OWN "HANSARD."

They say that women are no logicians. They are capable of gravely arguing that a friend is a lofty genius because he has a lofty forehead. But, in argument, woman has a gift far beyond reason. She always remembers that her antagonist said something different on another occasion. Now, there is no "Hansard" of domestic debates, and, as nobody can prove that woman's memory is wrong (for nobody remembers anything about it), she triumphs in every controversy. Woman is her own "Hansard," and abuses the advantage. She needs it the less, as she has, in argument, a secret *botte* of her own, which nobody can parry. This is to assume that you hold a position the very reverse of that which you really occupy. Woman then pours all her fire into this fortress of her fancy till man perceives some weak point in her attack on the opinions which he does not hold. He is weak enough, "in the mad pride of intellectuality," to reply, merely provisionally, and then he is lost. Woman has tempted him to occupy the position which is not his at all, which he knows that he cannot defend, which he does not want to defend—and all is over with him. Woman will never allow, henceforth, that he is not an advocate of the slave-trade, or of cannibalism, or of human vivi section, or of atheism, or of free divorce, or whatever it may be.

WOMAN'S LAWLESSNESS.

Woman is a lawless creature. She does not recognise the State. She smuggles for the mere fun of the thing. At the Italian or German frontier she smuggles lace and eau de cologne, and even tobacco, not because she wants them, but because it is forbidden. Her excesses in sumggling Tauchnitz novels never cost her conscience a single qualm. I cannot believe that all the Tauchnitz novels in England are introduced by their authors as presents for their friends, though this, to be sure, would account for their being found on all the cheap second-hand bookstalls. That is the destination of all books presented by their authors. I cannot here draw up the whole indictment of faminine iniquity, but who invented antimacassars? who clings as fondly to all such gear as it clings to the tail-buttons of the masculine coat? Who says "aggravating" when she means "irritating?" These are among the blots on the sun; these are a few of the things which the progressive sex may reflect upon and mend. It is not enough to conquer the world, to excel man in his studies, sports, and professions. Woman must find out a way of wearing pockets; must keep her change handy, "like men do," to employ her own idiom. "What Shakspear did and Furnivall approves cannot be wrong?"

MENU CARDS.

As *menu* cards the iris orchid or the cypripedium (which holds chocolate bon bons in the shoe), with loose leaves of the same flowers for names, are very generally in use. For luncheon on a race-course, there is the jockey, with his saddle, whip, and stirrups, standing in one corner of the card; and for theatre parties the inevitable bogie-man, a spectral figure in white on a grey ground, and a scarlet-stockinged leg and the tail of a black coat disappearing round the corner. A cream-colonred *menu* edged with gold and powdered with spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, is especially appropriate to suppers after gambling parties—if such immoral entertainments should survive the recent shock! For ordinary dinners there are a number of original ideas. Gold hives with copper-tinted bees, gold webs with silver spiders catching unwary bright-blue flies upon a pale pink ground, or the same colour studded irregularly with small gold stars and one larger silver moon. Plain white ones have just a branch of golden oranges growing among their own green leaves.

PAINTED CHEEKS.

"Maude" thus writes in the current number of *Truth* about cheek-painting as studied by her at Arcot:—"Some of the painted cheeks were very inartistically done. This is bad manners too. If a woman finds that her complexion is not good enough for her friends to see, let her alter it, if her principles permit. But, in mercy's sake, let her moderate her zeal and refrain from emulating the columbine at a pantomine. One tall, fair, and gaudy-looking woman, with dyed hair and a pretty daughter, had almost enough rouge on her face to paint a little wheelbarrow."

INVITING HUSBAND AND WIFE TOGETHER.

A woman writes to the *New York Sun*, asking the following question:—"Is it ever proper for the hostess to invite a gentleman to her house for dinners, teas, or receptions without including the wife? Is it right for a gentleman to accept such invitations? Under what circumstances can a gentleman be invited to any hospitality at a private house without his wife?" There is only one condition (the *Sun* replies) under which it is possible to excuse a hostess for sending a formal invitation to any gentleman which does not include his wife, or excuses the gentleman for accepting such an invitation—the wife must be dead. The fashion of inviting distinguished men to honour dinners and receptions without their wives is an English importation, which is not likely to meet with much favour in America.

WOMAN'S LITTLE WEAKNESSES.

Woman can do many things which man never expected to see her achieve (says Andrew Lang in the *Illustrated London News*). She can put accents on her Greek, she can tackle the most metaphysical mathematics. She can catch salmon, she can speak in public, she can cope with book-makers, and some ladies now know that the odds are not from sixty to thirty to one *on* several horses in the same race. There are even ladies who are excellent critics of cricket, and one lady, at least, has acquired "the St. Andrews swing." But, they never wear pockets.

WHY DO NOT WOMEN WEAR POCKETS?

John Hamilton Reynolds, Ceats' friend, knew a lady who wore pockets she could carry books in, but that was seventy years ago. The result of this deficiency is that woman keeps her cards, money, and other matter in a purse, which she carries about in her hand. This tempts the unscrupulous to snatch the treasure, but that is purely woman's own affair; where the public suffers is in omnibuses and at ticket-offices. Here while a crowd murmurs, woman wastes the golden hour by dipping, like the swallow, into the many compartments of her purse, where she finds various matters of personal interest, probably, but never the proper change. They say that women would fain wear the distinctively male attire. Ah, that she would! Then she would have her silver in one pocket and her pence in the other, all handy.

YOUNG AUTHORESSES AND THEIR WAYS.

Another way woman has—she wants personal interviews with everybody. Has she written a poem, an epic, an articles a novel, she must see the publisher or editor. The invention of writing, that great economy of time, will not serve her turn. When once she is in the room of the man of business, she appears to become a little discursive, and not to know how to get away. This is a great compliment to the person visited, but it does reduce the time at his disposal for the purposes of his industry. Would that woman only had this "way;" men also sin thus, but women more daringly and often. A short note, for practical ends, is better than a long interview.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

ON Monday the 11th ult., an entertainment was given in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, which may be comprehensively described as a somewhat detailed account of the Oberammergau Passion Play and its surroundings, with 150 or more illustrative limelight pictures and appropriate music. The Earl of Aberdeen, who presided, said that his qualifications for the position he then occupied did not include a personal knowledge of the drama under notice. He had, however, heard the lecture at the Westminster Town Hall, and could bear testimony to its excellence in more than one respect. The lecturer, Mr. Evans, was an enthusiast in the best sense of the term, and had devoted an immense amount of patient labour to the subject. Mr. Evans then entered upon his task, beginning with a brief glance at the history of the mediæval Mysteries and Miracles. The historical part of the entertainment included views of several places in the Bavarian Highlands, of the inhabitants at work and after work, of the most important houses in Oberammergau, of the procession through the streets of the village, and, more important than all, of the theatre, the audience, and the diversified scenes of the Passions-Spiel. Several portions of the original music were given, Miss Florence Verey singing the solo "Wie das Opferholz getragen." Herr and Madame Scholz performed on the philomele, the zither, and the cymbalo or hackbrett, instruments in common use in the Bavarian Alps and the Tyrol. It should also be mentioned that specimens of the Oberammergau "Herrgottschnitzer" carving from the first to the finished stage were exhibited in front of the platform. The entertainment was followed throughout with the closest attention, and was again given yesterday. The proceeds are to be added to the fund for building a new organ in the parish church of Oberammergau.

"MIREILLE."

Gounod's pastoral opera "Mireille," which was revived on the 10th June in French at Covent Garden, was last given in England in Italian at the Royal Italian Opera in the spring of 1887. Two years previously it had been announced in French during a brief season of opera at the Gaiety, but the production was eventually abandoned. There are several versions of the work, and M. Gounod himself has given opera-goers the choice of two finales, of which in 1887 the "happy ending" was preferred. The opera is now, however, given practically in accordance with the modern custom of the French stage; and the scene of the death of the cattle breeder in the Rhone was also restored by M. Maurel. Music lovers may be interested to learn that a capital translation of Mistral's Provencal poem "Mireio," upon which the opera libretto is based, has just been issued among the "Cameo" series by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The English version from the pen of Miss Harriet Preston is not only excellent as poetry, but is also possesses much of the mixed pastoral and dramatic spirit of the original. In the issues for last July and August of the *Century Magazine* a description was also printed of certain scenes from "Mireio" written by Miss Preston and illustrated by Mr. J. Pennell, and we learn that during he coming autumn a series of six articles on the subject, written by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, will appear in he same magazine.

ENGLISH *vs.* CONTINENTAL VOCALISTS.

Lord Dysart's protest against the engagement of English vocalists at the Richter Concerts, an entertainment which his lordship desires shall be kept exclusively for German singers, is so ungracious that it is not at all likely to be listened to by the eminent Viennese conductor or his advisers. We in England certainly cannot be accused of neglecting foreign talent and indeed it was for a long time a reproach to us that we preferred Continental artists to our own. It is, however, only the bare truth to state that no German tenor who has ever appeared in this country can sing the Trial and Prize songs (to which Lord Dysart specially refers) as Mr. Lloyd sings them, and it will be generally conceded that the directors of the Richter Concerts act wisely in engaging the highest talent without any respect to nationality. It would perhaps be a weaker argument to point out that these so-called "German" Concerts are supported by the money of English audiences, and that the assured position which the Richter Concerts have now obtained is due to the English capital and the sound English management, which came to the rescue when German management proved unsuccessful. How little we in England are affected by anti-foreign sentiments is proved by the fact that Dr. Richter conducts one of the greatest of our provincial festivals, that of Birmingham.

"A CHAT ABOUT THE NAVY".

This is what Mr. W. J. Gordon calls his little book in blue and gold—the Navy colours—and a most pleasant little chat it is. It is published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and will be found extremely useful by visitors to the Naval Exhibition. It is full of illustrations of battle-ships of all patterns and eras, and of Jack's life at sea. Its first sentence is instructive:—"When Trafalgar was fought the population of the Empire was twice what that of London alone is now. Since then the people have increased thirty-fold (*sic*) and yet the Navy of 1805 had three times as many ships and twice as many men as our Navy in 1891." Instead of being thirty-fold, the population is about four times what it was at the date of Trafalgar. It is curious to read that the extent of men-of-wars' libraries is fixed by weight. Thus, a first-class man-of-war is not allowed to carry a sailor's library heavier than three hundred-weight!

THE "HAIFA MYSTIC."

While Mrs. Oliphant's "Memoir of Laurence Oliphant," says *The Athenæum*, continues to run through numerous editions, a further illustration of the life and teaching of the Haifa mystic is about to be published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. The author of the work, which has been thrown into the form of a novel, is Mr. Haskett Smith, a clergyman who embraced Laurence Oliphant's views and became a member of the Haifa community, which is, we believe, now under his direction. The scenes are laid chiefly in Palestine at Haifa, or in the mountain home of the community at the Druse village of Dalieh, and Oliphant's special views and methods of influence are all elucidated in the course of the plot. Mr. Haskett Smith contributed a chapter to "Scientific Religion," containing the record of his own religious experiences, and he enjoyed in a full measure Laurence Oliphant's confidence. The work will be entitled "For God and Humanity: a Romance of Mount Carmel."

THE STORY OF EMMA LADY HAMILTON.

A new version of the life-story of Emma Lady Hamilton, retold by Hilda Gamlin from original materials, which are asserted to disprove much that has hitherto been alleged to her injury, is expected to appear soon. Mr. Alfred Morrison has, says *The Academy*, placed unreservedly at the disposal of the author his unrivalled collection of autograph letters bearing on the subject. There will also be printed numerous letters from Greville, disclosing the actual circumstances under which she was transferred to Sir William Hamilton. Evidence will also be adduced to prove that Lady Hamilton was merely the voluntary guardian of Horatia, and that the celebrated series of "Thomson" letters was not written by Nelson. The book will be illustrated with nearly fifty plates, including portraits, views, and facsimiles of letters, and it will be published in handsome form and in a limited edition, by Mr. Edward Howell, of Liverpool.

BAD HANDWRITING.

The Home Secretary has been getting complaints from judges about the undecipherable character of the handwriting of the magistrates' clerks. The depositions are so badly written that when they come before the judges they get irritated by their hieroglyphics. For this failing there is really no excuse. It causes infinite delay, serious misunderstandings, and even embarrassing blunders, and yet it can be corrected in a few lessons after leaving school. The days are gone by when Foreign Office clerks and their imitators thought it was "smart" to write a bad hand. Lord Palmerston's stern circular rebuking the men who could not or would not write intelligibly revolutionised the Foreign Office clerks, and now Mr. Matthews is carrying the crusade into the provinces it will be interesting to note what will come of it.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

It has been arranged to hold the annual dinner of the Society of Authors on Thursday, July 16, at the Hotel Metropole. The chair will be taken by Lord Monkswell, who has during the last year rendered great service by his Bill for the Amendment and Consolidation of the Law of Copyright, read twice in the House of Lords. It is proposed to make this dinner one of recognition of the passing of the American International Copyright Act, which whether it results in giving English authors rights in the United States or not, deserves, in the opinion of the Society, "the cordial thanks of all English men and women of letters."

THE FOUNDER OF THE JESUITS.

The Athenæum states that the fourth centenary of the birth of St. Ignatius Loyola will be celebrated in England by the publication of Mr. Stewart Rose's "Life of the Founder of the Jesuits," in a large volume, containing more than a hundred illustrations, prepared by Mr. H. W. Brewer, Mr. H. C. Brewer, and Mr. L. Wain. Father Eyre and Father Goldie have been deputed by the other English Jesuits to superintend the preparation of the work, which Messrs. Burns and Oates will publish in the autumn. The tercentenary of the death of another saint, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, has given occasion to a new edition, copiously annotated, of the biography of the saint by Virgilio Cepari, his contemporary and friend. It is to appear simultaneously in German, Spanish, French, and English, besides the original Italian.

MADAME MELBA AND THE ENGLISH CLIMATE.

The gifted Australian cantatrice, Madame Melba, says she likes England and everything English except the climate, the sudden changes in which she finds very trying. She is looking forward to singing the music of an English composer, for "Esmeralda," in Mr. Goring Thomas's opera, is one of her favorite parts. It is unlikely that Madame Melba will appear in any of the promised novelties of Mr. Harris's seasons, but before that season closes she may be heard in the title rôle of Verdi's opera "Aida" for the first time.

HENRY IRVING'S SONS.

Both Mr. Irving's sons are, it is stated, about to enter the theatrical profession. The elder, Harry, who strongly resembles his father, will leave Oxford very soon, and Laurence, who has been studying in St. Petersburg, has abandoned his dreams of the diplomatic service, and will follow the example of his brother. Both boys have always shown a strong predilection for the stage, and Harry has been particularly successful in the theatrical performances at Oxford.

THE LADY WHISTLER.

Miss Mabel Stephenson, the pretty little American bird whistler, who was launched in London society last year by Colonel Gourand after a brilliant season in her own country, where she went to re-establish her somewhat impaired health, has just returned—rather late in the season—to London.

THE Catalans say, "Where wilt thou go, Ox, that thou wilt not Plough." All must work, although SAPOLIO makes some work easy. Try it and see. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row Bombay.

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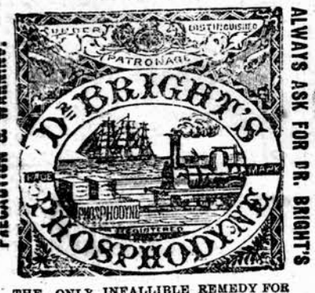
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"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

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Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

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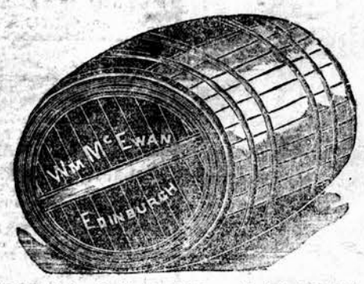
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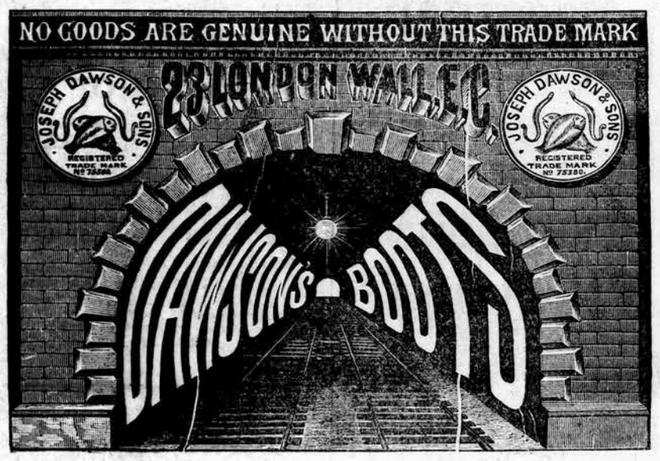
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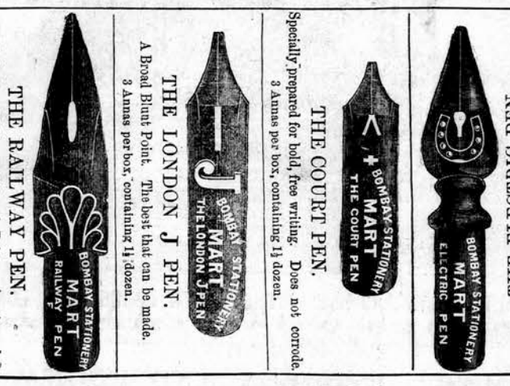
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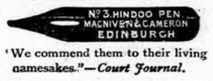
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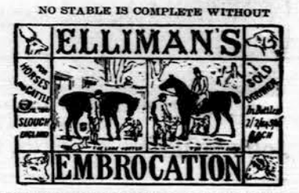
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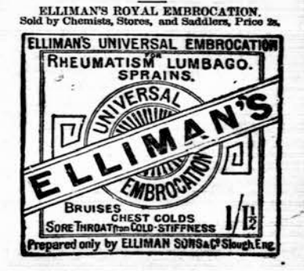
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.